

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25-26, 1978

Established 1887

75 in UN to Earn \$75,000 U.S. Pleas for Frugality Go Unheeded in Promotions

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 24 (AP)—Seventy-five officials of the United Nations today will be earning more than \$75,000 a year.

Ignoring demands for better pay from the United States, which pays more of the UN costs than any other member, the organization has promoted six assistant secretaries-general to the rank of under secretary-general. The new titles carry raises of \$10,000, making their annual salaries about \$68,000.

In addition, a super under secretary-general will be named in a few weeks to oversee economic programs. His salary: \$68,000. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim gets \$110,000, not including benefits.

The latest reclassifications bring to 85 the number of UN officials making more than \$68,000 a year, and to 75 those making more than \$75,000. Among the 75 are nine U.S. citizens—five assistant secretaries-general, three under secretaries-general and one head of a specialized agency. The highest paid of these is former Rep. Bradford Morse, a Massachusetts Republican, who draws

\$69,350 as administrator of the UN development program.

By contrast, U.S. Cabinet officers make \$60,000. But their stay in government usually is temporary and often is preceded and followed by much more lucrative employment in the business world.

Among the professional politicians, West German Cabinet ministers are the highest paid in the world at \$73,300 a year. France pays its government ministers \$52,250, Sweden \$36,000 and Japan \$53,033.

The United States, which pays 25 per cent of the UN budget, has consistently opposed enlargement of the upper echelons of the UN civil service. Rep. Lester Wolff of New York, a Democratic member of the House Committee on International Relations, has warned that the United States might consider voting against UN budgets unless salaries are kept "in line."

Yury Fokine, a minister in charge of financial affairs in the Soviet mission, agrees that UN salaries are unjustifiably high. "These reclassifications do not mean the high officials

have acquired new functions or responsibilities," he said. "They are just promotions for the sake of promotions—higher positions and more money." The Soviet Union is the second highest UN contributor, paying 13 per cent of the budget.

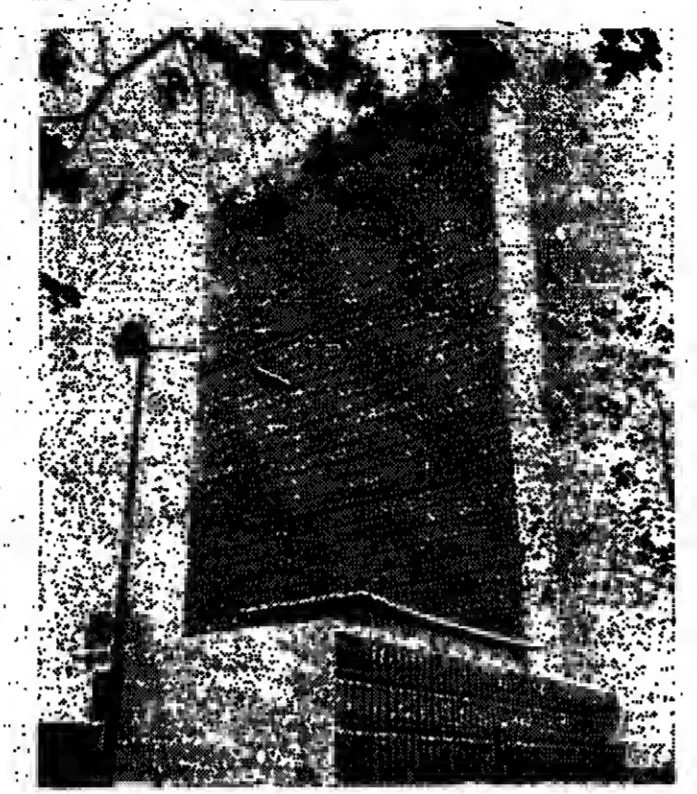
A principle inherited from the League of Nations states that to attract qualified people UN officials should make as much as the highest paid civil servants in the world, meaning those of the United States.

A U.S. official said that while salaries at the middle and lower levels of UN officialdom correspond roughly to the U.S. government scale, those at the upper levels are excessive.

A UN financial expert said that UN salaries only seem high because U.S. salaries have not kept pace. He contended that the U.S. government has put an "arbitrary, unfair" ceiling on salaries of officials because of congressional pressure.

The U.S. official said: "These top jobs offer something money can't buy, whether it's prestige or the opportunity to serve the nation or the world, or both."

U.S. officials say UN health and retirement benefits, pen-



sions, vacations and sick leave are more generous than theirs. For example, the UN health plan covers psychiatric and dental care, while the U.S. government does not.

UN employees also pay no in-

come tax. But they pay a staff assessment that goes back to the UN budget. UN sources say that it is about equivalent to U.S. income taxes, but the U.S. official said that it is not quite as high.

Increased Coal-Strike Pressures By Carter

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—President Carter, intensifying pressure to end the 51-day coal strike, announced the industry's top executives to the White House today and gave them a weekend deadline and reports that settlement was near.

The White House meeting was called as optimism was expressed in the administration and Congress that the industry was on the verge of agreeing to terms sought by the striking miners.

President Carter scheduled a nationally televised speech for tonight to outline the steps he plans to take to end the strike. "There is no settlement at this point," the President's spokesman said. "The White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said."

Summoned to the White House meeting were executives of U.S. Steel Corp., Continental Oil, Bethlehem Steel Corp., National Steel Co. and Pittsburgh Coal. The oil and steel firms or their coal-mining subsidiaries are major members of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, the main industry bargaining unit.

Mr. Powell said Mr. Carter had told the industry executives that he would have to take action to end the strike "if a negotiated settlement has not ended it by this weekend." Mr. Carter said the "general welfare of the public demanded that he wait no longer," Mr. Powell said.

It was understood that the agreement apparently shaping up for President Carter to appoint a labor-industry commission to study problems of pro-



Zbigniew Brzezinski

Ethiopians Are Led by A Russian, U.S. Claims

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI)—Presidential adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski charged today that a Soviet general is directing some Ethiopian troops battling Somali insurgents in the Ogaden Desert region.

Mr. Brzezinski said that the Cuban military contingent assisting Ethiopia has risen from 5,000 to 7,000 troops to between 10,000 and 11,000 troops.

Discussing President Carter's forthcoming international trip, the national security adviser said that talks with leaders in Africa will include efforts to end the fighting.

"A Soviet general by the name of Petrov is in direct command of military operations in the Harar combat area," Mr. Brzezinski said. "I think it is important that African countries... show concern for what is clearly a significant foreign intrusion into (a) purely African conflict. The dimensions of that involvement (are) growing," he said.

Role Unclear

At the State Department, spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said that there were about 1,000 Soviet military advisers in Ethiopia, "but the exact nature of their role is not clear."

Mr. Brzezinski said that U.S. intelligence estimates that the Russians have sent 400 tanks and 50 MIG fighters to Africa to assist in the fighting. Asked whether he saw similarities between the situation and U.S. involvement in Vietnam, Mr. Brzezinski said: "that is a comparison for others to make... and for the lessons to be drawn."

He said that the United States was "encouraged" by recent Ethiopian assurances that its troops would not cross into Somalia.

"We are not involved in African regional problems and we do not feel that external powers should become involved in them," he said.

The State Department spokesman said that U.S. concern over the Cuban involvement has been raised repeatedly with the Havana government and in other places.

Appeals Fail On Belgrade Talks Report

By David A. Andelman

BELGRADE, Feb. 24 (UPI)—The top-level initiatives undertaken here during the last two weeks to try to salvage a substantive concluding document at the five-month-old conference reviewing the Helsinki accords have collapsed.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev last rejected appeals from Yugoslav President Tito and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that would have allowed a detailed consensus to emerge regarding implementation of and compliance with the two-year-old Helsinki declaration that deals with European security, free movement of people and ideas and guarantees of human rights.

Meanwhile, President Carter has reportedly refused to intervene directly with Mr. Brezhnev to try to arrange a consensus. Senior U.S. diplomats asserted that such a consensus was not worth "placing the President's credibility on the line."

The conference appears headed for a conclusion late next week without concluding any substantive issues or any substantive concluding document.

All the Problems

"We would have preferred a concluding document that came to grips with all the problems we've discussed over the past months and pointed the way toward a future strengthening of the Helsinki declaration," a senior Western diplomat said. "But without that, the conference is still not a failure. The months of debate have established the principle that human rights and human contacts have as much a role to play in international diplomacy as military security or economic cooperation."

Clearly, however, Mr. Brezhnev does not agree. In replies to pleas by President Giscard d'Estaing and President Tito, Mr. Brezhnev indicated that he agreed that a substantive concluding document was essential to the Belgrade conference, but refused to agree to "any interference in the internal affairs of any country."

Throughout the sessions of the past months, this phrase has been used by the East European countries to condemn any discussion of human rights by Western or neutral countries.

Most Western diplomats believe that President Brezhnev, under considerable pressure from hard-line elements in the Kremlin leadership, is attempting to defuse, in any way possible, the human rights guarantees of the Helsinki accords.

Since it was the Soviet Union itself that originally called for a conference on European security and cooperation as a means of obtaining final recognition of Europe's postwar boundaries, Mr. Brezhnev's position is a blow to the Helsinki accords. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Enrique Fuentes Quintana

Economic Minister Resigns Suarez Shakes Up Spain Cabinet

MADRID, Feb. 24 (UPI)—Premier Adolfo Suarez today accepted the resignation of his economic minister, Vice-Premier Enrique Fuentes Quintana, and launched the first shake-up of the cabinet formed after the June general elections.

An aide to Mr. Suarez said that at least four ministers would be replaced and that Mr. Fuentes's post of economic minister and second vice-premier would disappear.

The Premier and the leaders of his ruling Union of the Democratic Center party met at Moncloa Palace to decide on the changes.

Sources said that Mr. Fuentes resigned because of policy differences with other members of the cabinet and with some conservative sectors of the UDC.

Arturo Moya, UDC electoral campaign secretary, said he could say "in all safety" the new ministers were to be:

Labor: Rafael Calvo Ortega; transports: Salvador Sanchez Teira; industry: Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun; agriculture: Jaime Lamo de Espinosa.

Political sources said that, faced with Mr. Fuentes's resignation, Mr. Suarez had decided to make his cabinet more uniform and try to win more confidence from business and management.

Mr. Fuentes has been the main architect of Spain's program to salvage its battered economy. Official sources said that, the changes, although involving economic-related portfolios, would not greatly alter Mr. Fuentes's program, which have already been put into effect.

The Madrid newspaper El País said earlier today that "the resignation or firing of Fuentes would mean the failure of the government's economic policy, which is almost the only policy that the government has."

Trip Delay Likely

The seriousness of the situation was underlined when government officials said that the scheduled departure on Tuesday of Mr. Suarez for official visits to Yugoslavia and Poland would be postponed. Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, however, will make the trip as scheduled.

Mr. Fuentes joined the government in July and immediately set to work on reducing Spain's 25-per-cent annual inflation rate and serious balance-of-payments deficit. He engineered a devaluation of the peseta and an October agreement (the Moncloa Pact) with opposition political parties to limit wage increases in return for political and social reforms.

Meanwhile, two Spanish policemen in the Canary Islands were seriously wounded today in political violence.

On Tenerife Island, a bomb exploded in the hands of a bomb squad member. The policeman was trying to deactivate eight sticks of dynamite that had been placed at the facade of a bank. In the northern town of San Roque, several gunmen opened fire on a policeman, wounding him. Police said evidence in the attack indicated the gunmen were Basque separatists.

Paris Reshuffles Spy Agency Staff

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Feb. 24 (UPI)—Intelligence and security have been broken out in France's ultra-secret intelligence agency, provoking calls for a reorganization of the service, possibly along the lines of the recent reforms in the U.S. intelligence community.

It is rare that anything is said in public here about the Service for External Documentation and Counter-Espionage (SDECE)—the French counterpart of the CIA—and evidently the decision to look word of its internal troubles reflects the crosscurrents of intrigue and competition that are plaguing the service.

Reports in the press spoke of a "purge," an investigation of "inefficiencies" that a responsible source said included the discovery of two Soviet agents in the service—who then committed suicide—and a generally sour atmosphere in its ranks.

The Ministry of Defense, which is responsible for the SDECE, today confirmed that a "reorganization" is taking place in its top staff, but refused any further official comment. Informally, officials said that a half-dozen persons had been replaced and suggested that the move was merely due to jealousy among persons who had hoped vainly for the promotions that were passed out.

The published reports have been long on hints, allusions and dark generalities but short on facts about just what is going on in

Carter to Visit 4 Countries Next Month

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—President Carter will visit Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria and Liberia during a week-long trip beginning March 23, the White House announced today.

The trip will be the second half of the tour the President began in December, when he visited seven countries. That tour was shortened by the failure of Congress to approve a national energy program.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's adviser on national security matters, said that Mr. Carter was making the journey as part of efforts to improve cooperation with countries playing increasingly important roles in regional and world affairs.

Domestic intelligence, including counterespionage inside France, is the province of the Directorate of Territorial Surveillance (DST), which comes under the Ministry of Interior, and is the equivalent of the FBI.

But the SDECE claims the "right of hot pursuit" into its own country and, according to the reports, 80 per cent of its activity now takes place in France. A source said that a case had been unearthed in which the service's whiskypopping picked up a conversation between an important figure and his banker, and turned the information over to the tax authorities, an intervention totally outside the SDECE's mandate.

Other complaints that have emerged about the SDECE in the half-light of unneeded revelation are that it has been very wasteful with its budget (secret), that its directors spent enormous sums decorating sumptuous offices, and that its radio intelligence service showed remarkable gaps, indicating that some agents were deliberately suppressing available information from Communist countries in Eastern Europe.

The radio intelligence technicians, who are represented by the Communist-dominated Confédération Générale du Travail, have complained to their union that a "witch-hunt by officials obsessed with fears of Communist penetration" has been launched within the intelligence service.

There has been no official word on future changes, beyond the staff reshuffle at the top.

Atherton Reports Peace Talk With Sadat Gets 'Good Start'

CAIRO, Feb. 24 (UPI)—U.S. Middle East mediator Alfred Atherton met with President Anwar Sadat and Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel today before returning to Israel with Egyptian counterproposals for a joint declaration of peace principles.

Officials said that the future of the Palestinians and the extent of an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands were the main difficulties Mr. Atherton is seeking to resolve in his shuttle between Egypt and Israel. Disagreement on the two issues persisted at the end of his first shuttle last month.

"I think after my meeting with President Sadat that we are off to a good start," Mr. Atherton said.

Asked about the position Mr. Sadat took on the Palestinians, Mr. Kamel said, "The President's position is very clear. The Palestinians should have their right of self-determination, and there is no change and there will never be a change in this respect."

Talks at Ismailia

The assistant secretary of state, accompanied by U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilat, met Mr. Sadat at the Suez Canal city of Ismailia, where the President has been resting after an influenza attack. He then returned to Cairo for more talks with Mr. Kamel.

The officials said that Mr. Kamel yesterday gave Mr. Atherton counterproposals to Israeli suggestions for a Middle East settlement.

Differences over the principles relating to the Palestinians and withdrawal issues stalemated direct talks between Egypt and Israel in Jerusalem last month. Since then, the United States has been talking to the two sides separately.

Sources said that Mr. Sadat was asked to submit a detailed plan for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, to counter the self-rule proposal which Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin disclosed in December.

Interpretation Vital

The officials said that Egypt sees the aim of Mr. Atherton's mission as not only securing agreement on a declaration of principles but also insuring that the two sides interpret the principles in the same way.

Only thus can Jordan be persuaded to join the peace talks, as Egypt and the United States hope, they said. Mr. Atherton plans to visit Jordan and Saudi Arabia on his current trip.

Mr. Atherton said that his current mission was to get the two sides to agree on a declaration of principles. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Swiss Action Gives a Sharp Boost to Dollar

BERN, Feb. 24 (UPI)—Stern measures by the Swiss government to stem the inflow of foreign capital provided a strong boost for the dollar today. The U.S. currency rose sharply against the Swiss franc and most other currencies.

The Swiss reduced the discount rate and extended the negative interest charge on foreigners' bank deposits to all cash holdings in excess of 5 million francs. Story, P. 7.

Dollar's Plunge Takes Budgets of U.S. Nationals in W. Germany With It

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Feb. 24—A luxury hotel in the beautiful resort of Baden-Baden sent some of its regular U.S. clients a letter the other day offering to guarantee them a fixed exchange rate for their dollars this year.

The rate would be 2.15 marks to the dollar, with a limit of \$100 a day, the hotel said. That would make the mark worth 46 cents, just a little less than the official rate of exchange.

A few days ago, considering how expensive the hotel is, few Americans could have been interested. Now, with the dollar worth only two marks and the mark therefore worth 50 cents—the offer looks pretty good.

That the dollar has been sliding in value against the deutsche mark several years is not news. It has been going on for so long that it is no longer unusual. But today and yesterday, when the dollar hit new lows of around 2.02 marks, the situation changed dramatically.

Suddenly, those arcane de-

scriptions of floating exchange rates, balance-of-payments deficits, swap arrangements, Eurodollars, and so on, came into focus. Now everyone could understand the problem.

For those who remembered how for years the dollar would buy four marks, the new price was particularly shocking. The dollar has either lost 50 per cent in value or the mark has gained 100 per cent, depending on one's point of view.

Even those who came to Germany less than three years ago were dazed by the development. In January, 1976, for example, the dollar bought 2.8 marks—the mark was worth 38 cents.

Shoppers could convert mark prices to dollars by multiplying by four tenths—in other words, an item marked twenty marks was worth \$8.

U.S. tourists, priced at \$8 and the decision to buy was made on that basis. After the exchange rate started to fall, shoppers continued to use the old rule of thumb long after it had lost arithmetical validity.

Now, with the 2-for-1 rate,

"The dollar has either lost 50 per cent in value or the mark has gained 100 per cent—depending on one's point of view."

shoppers merely have to divide by two. Suddenly prices have become atrociously high. The mark tip for checking a coat has become exorbitant. That bigger item that is still marked 20 marks suddenly costs \$10.

Of course, prices have gone up, too. But ordinary inflation, cruel as it is, is different from the loss of value of currency.

A clever shopper can avoid some higher prices in an inflationary economy by comparison buying, using discount stores or changing habits. But a foreigner who must convert money is the victim of economic forces.

In West Germany, almost 500,

000 U.S. citizens are caught in various degrees by the fall of the dollar. U.S. military personnel and their families make up the majority. Their recourse is to buy as much as possible at military facilities—the clubs, commissaries, exchanges and other U.S.-subsidized services available.

Officers who once urged the troops to get out of the barracks and get to know their host nation and its citizens have changed their tune. They know the GIs cannot afford more than modest entertainment spending now. A U.S. civilian commented on how few incidents are reported these days of conflicts between

U.S. soldiers and German civilians. One theory was that the soldiers cannot afford to leave their bases.

Civilian Impact

There are 40,000 or 50,000 U.S. civilians in Germany. These include businessmen, defense contractors, diplomats, teachers, students and journalists.

Those who have official government connections can find some shelter by buying groceries and other items from the military commissaries. But those without official sanction must face the music played in the domestic German economy. For them, it is more than higher prices. One who borrowed money to buy a car two years ago found that his monthly payments have gone up by 25 per cent.

Another recently got his German income-tax bill for 1976. His U.S. income was valued at the exchange rate in effect in 1976 but his actual tax bill is figured at the current rate of exchange, paying his 1976 taxes this year raised the bill about 25 per cent.

Economists writers emphasize that the fall in the dollar's value will make the price of U.S. exports lower in comparison with competitive foreign goods. Some even say that countries like Germany will now buy more because the dollar is so cheap. But experience has shown that there is a great deal more involved in world trade competition than prices and money rates.

In Germany, for instance, a U.S. automobile now is a real bargain. Sales of U.S. models have risen sharply in the last two years. General Motors Corp. sold about 3,000 U.S.-made cars last year, more than twice the number of 1975.

But because General Motors and Ford Motor Co. are No. 2 and No. 3 in the German auto business, after Volkswagen, it is unlikely they will threaten the immense local investments.

Oil Exchange

Even more startling is the fact that Germany, which must import all of its oil, has a trade surplus with the countries in the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Arafat Criticizes Sadat's Position

BEIRUT, Feb. 24 (UPI)—Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat today made his first attack on President Anwar Sadat since the Egyptian leader's recent public criticism of Palestinian guerrillas.

"Sadat is trying to poison the minds of the Egyptians against the Palestinians," Mr. Arafat told a group of guerrilla trainees in Lebanon. "He is attempting to get rid of the Palestinian burden whose abandonment has become a clear U.S.-Israeli demand."

Mr. Arafat said that Mr. Sadat's criticisms of the Palestinians in a speech Tuesday—and similar comments in Egypt's state-controlled press—were aimed at "misleading the Egyptian people with a view to conclusion of a separate accord with Israel."

As Parliament Session Nears

Peking Shows a New Candor
In Discussing Official Affairs

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Feb. 24 (WP).—China has set the stage for Sunday's opening of the national parliament with a series of disclosures apparently designed to give the new national government an image of candor and stability.

In the last few days the official press has published an unusually detailed discussion of China's criminal justice system, hinting that it was responding to foreign criticism of Peking's human rights policy. The Chinese have also begun to report recent

cases of official corruption, instead of exploding only wrongdoing that occurred before the "Great Leap Forward" faction was purged in late 1976.

Even the act of announcing a week in advance the opening date of the fifth National People's Congress was a drastic departure from the secretive practices of the last 12 years. After the Cultural Revolution began in 1966, factional squabbles before and during important national conferences became so intense that the meetings were not announced until they had been held.

Veiled attacks on "opportunists" in the party leadership published in official newspapers recently suggest that Peking's leaders still have serious problems to work out. The National People's Congress is expected to reveal who is to fill key posts such as state premier and minister of defense, thus giving the clearest indication to date of the power structure of post-Mao China.

New Confidence Indicated. But the larger amounts of information the Chinese have begun to supply now about sensitive topics—although still thin in comparison to what Western governments produce—indicate a new confidence among Chinese leaders. They are not speaking so often in generalities and parables as they did in the last few years of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's life, when they feared that domestic political opponents would use their words against them.

The Chinese news agency issued articles Tuesday dealing with treatment of political offenders and convicts at the Peking prison. The prison article gave for the first time the percentage of former convicts who commit new crimes—according to the agency only 12 per cent. It gives other statistics that shed a little light on a very dark corner of Chinese society.

The Chinese illustrated their new sensitivity to foreign criticism of the criminal justice system with a detailed report of the trial process used in convicting a truck thief.

The report appeared, significantly, in the latest edition of China's *Red Star*, a glossy monthly published in several languages and distributed abroad.

Also, in a published interview with Prof. Han Yu-tung of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, a Chinese news agency reporter asked: "What about capital punishment which is widely opposed now abroad?"

Prof. Han gave the standard Peking line that only those "who owe blood debts or are guilty of other extremely serious crimes" should be executed, but the fact that the question was asked in such a way indicates that the Chinese have noted foreign criticism of reported executions.

A spokesman for Amnesty International in London said Peking has still not responded to the organization's letters appealing for an end to capital punishment. The news agency also reported that two party officials in a county near Peking had been dismissed after one bribed his daughter's way into a college entrance exam and arranged to get answers to her. The Chinese have rarely reported corruption cases in such detail in the past. They seem concerned about the effect of parental pressure on the new national college exams.

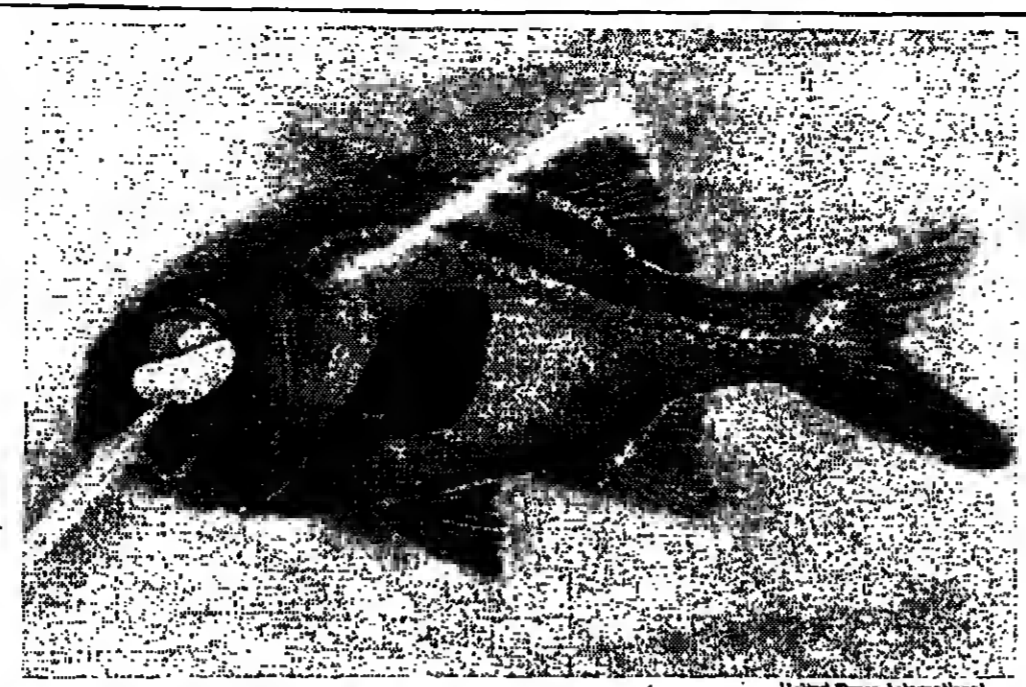
Return of Prosecutors. An announcement today of the schedule for the National People's Congress indicated that one step in the Chinese system of legal due process—the procuratorship—would be restored in a new constitution to be voted on. The procuratorship would be the office of chief prosecutor, head of a national system of prosecutors that was abolished after it was accused of suppressing youthful Red Guards during the Cultural Revolution.

Things are going much better than the big party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng was quoted as saying at the second plenary session of the Communist Party Central Committee this week. The Central Committee holds such meetings before congress sessions to approve the decisions that the parliament will automatically approve. Chinese Communist Party members of the plenary session did not describe the new constitution to be approved nor did it name the new state leaders, saving those announcements for the congress.

It did reveal that new lyrics for the national anthem, "Stand Up," would be approved. The Chinese for years have been able only to hum the tune because the lyrics got into political trouble during the Cultural Revolution.

PLO Said to Arm IRA Guerrillas. BELFAST, Feb. 24 (AP).—Irish Republican Army guerrillas have received weapons from the Palestine Liberation Organization, an authoritative security source said this week. The weapons included a half-dozen U.S.-made M-16 machine guns and explosives, the source said, but refused to be identified.

Five tons of PLO arms—mortars, rockets, launchers, automatic weapons and explosives—were intercepted in Belgium in November. They were hidden in electrical transformers shipped from Cyprus to the Republic of Ireland.



FLASHLIGHT FISH—Ichthyologists at the California Academy of Science in San Francisco recently displayed a new catch, a 5-inch fish that has lights under its eyes. The Kryptopterus alfredi, called the Atlantic Flashlight Fish, was discovered off the coast of Jamaica in 1971. Only one was seen then. Last month, six of the fish were found off the Grand Cayman Island in the Caribbean and were preserved. Nine more have been captured alive. The fish uses its glowing eyes to attract food, and can turn the lights on and off, the scientists say.

In Supreme Soviet Speech

Brezhnev Says U.S. Obstacles Stall Détente

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (AP).—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev told the presidium of the Supreme Soviet today that the road to further Soviet-U.S. cooperation is still blocked by a variety of obstacles. These said.

Addressing a regular meeting of the parliamentary body's presidium, Mr. Brezhnev said the obstacles are created by some Americans opposed to détente who are trying to "put the brakes on" improving relations. Mr. Brezhnev's remarks were made as the presidium approved an invitation to a U.S. congressional delegation to be headed by Sen. Henry Jackson, who has been frequently criticized by

Russians as an opponent of détente.

Sen. Jackson said yesterday that he would accept the invitation.

Mr. Brezhnev said the U.S. Congress and the Supreme Soviet could play an important role in giving U.S.-Soviet relations a dynamic and more constructive character.

One area in which relations are stalled, Mr. Brezhnev said, is strategic arms limitation. "Noticeable progress" in these talks has been slowed by "some people in the United States who now would like to put the brakes on these talks and hamper their successful conclusion," he said.

Mr. Brezhnev said the Soviet Union has repeatedly pressed for a treaty limiting strategic arms, "and we would like to hope that the responsible statesmen in the United States would understand how much is at stake."

Mr. Brezhnev also repeated criticism of U.S. development of the neutron bomb, saying that its manufacture would inevitably lead to a new arms race.

In reference to a congressional measure sponsored by Sen. Jackson, Mr. Brezhnev said "artificial obstacles" are being created in U.S.-Soviet economic and technical cooperation.

The Russians have frequently leveled severe criticism at the

United States for its "unilateral" approach to the arms race.

Mr. Brezhnev said the Soviet Union is unable to repudiate the Helsinki agreement entirely or refuse to participate in follow-up meetings such as this one to assess progress on implementing the accord.

But Mr. Brezhnev and other Kremlin officials are said to feel they paid too high a price in agreeing to Western demands for guarantees on exchanges of information regarding military troop movements in Europe, on rights of individuals and journalists, on access to emigration and visas and on exchanges and contacts among scientists, economists and businessmen.

Yugoslavia has taken the lead in trying to pressure both East and West countries to agree on a strong reaffirmation of these principles—hence Marshal Tito's message last week to Mr. Brezhnev, and a similar, although more mildly worded, message to President Carter.

U.S. officials said today that Mr. Carter's response to the Tito message had not yet been delivered. But the answer will, they said, effectively reject Mr. Carter's direct involvement in the process, while reaffirming his belief in the basic principles of the Helsinki declaration.

The ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, Denmark representing the Common Market, and Yugoslavia—representing the neutral, nonaligned bloc—held a lengthy session here today to attempt to hammer out a brief concluding communiqué for the conference.

Appeals Fail
At Belgrade

(Continued from Page 1)

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Carter Meets
Coal Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

were "too fluid and sensitive" to say whether the two sides were getting closer. However, he called it "a very constructive meeting with the President."

Asked whether there was any effort to split the industry, Mr. Stinson said: "There was no effort whatsoever to press for that development."

The striking United Mine Workers, meanwhile, reached tentative agreements with two independent companies in eastern Kentucky. The names of the companies were not immediately available. The terms were reportedly identical to a tentative agreement reached earlier this week with Pittsburgh & Midway Coal Mining Co.

Officials were hopeful the whole industry might be ready to give in to the union's contract demands.

"I think it's in the death rattle in the Senate, Majority Leader Robert Byrd and Jennings Randolph, both Democrats from West Virginia, said they were hopeful that a settlement would be reached today or tomorrow."

Byrd, by the way, the Carter administration has been sending the coal industry a message in recent days: Give to UMW contract demands or be prepared for presidential intervention.

As new strike-related layoffs were announced yesterday, the White House stepped up the pressure on the BCOA to end the walkout.

Mr. Carter met with three coal-state governors, all of whom emerged from the White House urging the industry to accept the miners' latest offer—which the governor called "the only game in town."

The Senate, taking time out from its debate on the proposed Panama Canal treaties, set aside an hour today to discuss the strike.

White House special trade negotiator Robert Strauss reportedly was trying to persuade major steel companies to break with the BCOA and accept the contract reached independently by the UMW and Pittsburgh & Midway.

Aides said Mr. Carter would act by the weekend if no contract agreement were reached.

Among Mr. Carter's options for government intervention are a declaration of a bargaining impasse, which officials believe would end industrywide bargaining and facilitate company-by-company agreements, and seeking legislation to impose binding arbitration.

The President also is considering invoking the strike-halting provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act and seeking legislation authorizing a temporary federal seizure of the mines.

Zionist Panel Divided

Israeli Aide Says Settlements
Must Remain to Insure Peace

JERUSALEM, Feb. 24 (AP).—Israel insists on keeping settlements in a 25-mile-wide strip of the Sinai Desert to insure that the area remains demilitarized after it reverts to Egyptian sovereignty, Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon said today.

Mr. Sharon, in charge of settlement policy, defended Israel's peace plan before the settlement committee of the Zionist Congress, which has a powerful role in building settlements in occupied Arab territory. He said that only an Israeli presence in the Gaza Strip, from El Arish in the north to Ras Mohammed in the south, would prevent Egyptian violations of a peace treaty that may be reached.

The Israeli plan, which Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has rejected, called for retaining the settlements with an Israeli defense force allowing Jews freedom of movement throughout the zone and a United Nations force to police the peace.

Committee Split. The 100 delegates to the committee appeared to be split over the plan. Many agreed with the U.S. position that Israel's refusal to relinquish the 20 existing settlements could block an Egyptian-Israeli accord.

"The committee will draft resolutions next week that will give a permanent body headed by Mr. Sharon. Despite vocal opposition, the resolutions were expected to support the government because the voting is weighted along government lines."

Mr. Sharon said that without an Israeli presence along the border, Israel would face a dilemma if the Egyptians violated an agreement.

"In my opinion, we won't be able to do anything about it," said the former general. "To take a nation to war is a decision unlike any other. But if the settlements are there, the dilemma will no longer be Israel's. It will be an Egyptian problem. If they

decide to violate the agreement, they will come into an immediate confrontation with us."

1975 Accord. Mr. Sharon said that Israel was unable to prevent Egyptian violations of the 1975 interim accord. The Israelis claim that Egypt keeps more troops and weapons than allowed in its zone of limited armament.

Mr. Sharon said that public opposition to the plan by Israelis and U.S. Jews was making negotiations more difficult. "There are hard talks and we have to play it cool," he said. "We are destroying the plan with our own hands."

He said that Israel was willing to consider other plans, but that he saw no other solution that would fill its security requirements. The government began reexamining the settlement policy on Monday, under pressure from its Cabinet and the United States to halt new construction. A decision was put off until Sunday. Mr. Sharon is leading the battle in the Cabinet to reject settlement, both in the Sinai and the West Bank of the Jordan River.

Referring only briefly to the West Bank, Mr. Sharon said, "If Israel had the strength and the possibilities [to increase settlement], I'm sure we would be able to show more flexibility. I wouldn't advise the government to take risks as long as we do not have more Jews in Judea and Samaria," he said, referring to the area by its biblical names.

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Legislators

Dressed Down

FORT MORRESEY, Papua New Guinea, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Michael Somare told members of the Parliament today that their standard of dress was disgraceful and called for an end to thongs, cowboy shirts and silly-looking skirts.

Mr. Somare said: "I am not saying people should wear coats—this is a hot country—but we are not paying proper respect to Parliament."

Mr. Somare, dressed in his usual formal attire of safari jacket and tailored lap-lap (skirt), added: "I think the standard of dress in this Parliament is disgraceful. People come in with thongs, cowboy shirts and silly-looking lap-laps and bamboos [long cigarette holders]."

Parliamentary orders call for neat dress, including shoes and a tie.

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Stuttgart Panel
Says 3 Terrorists
Died by Suicide

STUTTGART, Feb. 24 (AP).—A state legislative panel yesterday said that the Baader-Meinhof gang terrorists died in a "collective suicide" on Oct. 18 in Stammheim Prison here.

Ending a four-month investigation, the 10-member committee rejected leftist claims that Andreas Baader, Gudmund Enselin and Jan-Carl Raspe were murdered in their cells.

Beader, 34; Raspe, 33, and Miss Enselin, 37, were found dead in their cells a few hours after West German commandos foiled a hijacking in Somalia en route to force the release of the terrorists. Baader and Raspe shot themselves in the head and Miss Enselin hanged herself, the committee found.

The federal prosecutor said that defense attorneys smuggled the pistols past guards to the two men, who were serving life sentences along with Miss Enselin for a string of 1972 terrorist bombings that killed four U.S. soldiers.

Crusant, Loses Appeal. PARIS, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—The French Supreme Court yesterday formally rejected Klaus Croissant's appeal against his extradition to West Germany—more than three months after France handed him over to Stuttgart police to face charges of aiding urban guerrillas. Mr. Croissant was allowed to remain in France, however, after lodging the appeal.

Mr. Croissant, who defended members of the Baader-Meinhof gang, fled to France in July to escape what he called police persecution in West Germany, and sought asylum here. He is due to go on trial in Stuttgart on March 9.

Cuba Grants 125 More Emigration to U.S. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Cuba has decided to allow 125 more Cuban-Americans to go to the United States next Tuesday, the State Department said yesterday.

The 24 U.S. nationals and their Cuban families will be the second group allowed to emigrate since an appeal to Cuban Premier Fidel Castro last summer by Sen. Frank Church, a senior member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Fifty-five U.S. nationals and their dependants left last October.

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Replacing Exclusions for Taxpayers Abroad

Treasury Favors Deduction Plan

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI).—The administration yesterday unveiled its proposals to revise the taxation of Americans abroad by replacing the current income exclusion with special deductions.

The presentation of the plan, before a House Ways and Means Committee hearing on the entire question of tax treatment of Americans overseas, came only after a last-minute meeting at the White House during which the Office of Management and Budget successfully argued that an alternative income exclusion, which figured prominently in preliminary Treasury proposals, be scrapped from the final bill.

The plan, as put forward by Acting Assistant Secretary Donald Lubick, would completely eliminate Section 911 (foreign-source income) of the tax code and add new language to other sections allowing the following deductions:

- Housing. Excess costs for "reasonable housing" above 20 percent of earned income (base salary plus overtime and bonuses, but

not including allowances for housing, education, cost of living, etc.) would be deductible. The 20-percent figure would represent the reasonable cost of housing in the United States.

The Treasury resisted the idea of setting up a specific ceiling for the housing deduction and Mr. Lubick told the committee that the Treasury believes "it will be sufficient" to leave the "determination of reasonableness" to the audit process.

- Education. Expenses for the education of dependent children in U.S.-type schools from kindergarten through the 12th grade would be deductible up to \$4,000 a child. The allowable expenses would include tuition, books, room and board and two round trips a year between the school and the foreign residence. The transportation deduction but not the tuition deduction would be allowed for college students.

• Home leave. The actual cost of one economy-class round trip every other year for the taxpayer and his dependents between the foreign post and the United States would be deductible.

Other major changes in the tax law proposed by the Treasury would be:

- Increasing the dollar and time limit for overseas moves to \$5,000 and 60 days.

- Broadening of Section 119 of the tax code, which excludes from income meals and lodging provided to an employee on the business premises of the employer. The proposal would expand the definition of what meals and lodging, provided for the convenience of the employer, are deductible.

- Increasing the period during which proceeds from the sale of a principal residence can be reinvested tax free. The 18 or 24-month period would be extended to a maximum of four years for taxpayers who qualify for the new deductions or government workers covered under Section 912.

The Treasury also proposed that, in order to qualify for the deductions, a U.S. citizen would have to be a bona fide resident of a foreign country for 334 days during the taxable year.

In addition, the bill would require the Treasury to report to Congress every two years on the revenue costs and economic effects of the deductions and the exclusions for government workers under Section 912.

In testimony before the Ways and Means panel, Mr. Lubick said that the changes in Section 911 made by the 1976 Tax Reform Act were "unsatisfactory and in some cases unfair."

He supported an "entirely equitable" proposed special deduction for housing, education and home leave and emphasized that the Treasury had attempted to make these deductions as simple as possible so as not to place an undue burden on taxpayers, their employers and the Internal Revenue Service.

However, Mr. Lubick told the panel that a deduction for excess cost of living, an important feature of most other proposals to revise tax treatment of Americans abroad, was strongly opposed by the department.

He said that not only would measurement of this deduction "cause very substantial administrative burdens" and lead to "endless demands for more relief," but also it would be "unfair to taxpayers at home who also face a wide variation in cost of living without tax relief."

Relief Is Urged

In other testimony before the committee, Robert Gans, director of the engineering and construction industry's Tax Fairness Committee, called for more generous treatment of Americans abroad.

He told the panel that it was necessary to provide not only tax relief but some incentive for Americans to accept difficult and dangerous posts abroad, and that without this, U.S. industry would not be able to compete and American workers would return home with disastrous consequences to U.S. trade and payments balances.

Eugene Rosier, a director of Tax Equity for Americans Abroad, a citizens' lobby urging changes in the 911 provisions of the Tax Reform Act, noted that Americans abroad pay millions in indirect taxes to foreign governments for which they receive no credit on their U.S. income taxes. He added that Americans overseas often have to pay directly for a variety of municipal services such as fire and police protection that Americans normally receive in the United States, and that Americans are often beset by changing currency rates.

He urged development of "an equitable and just policy for Americans abroad" as serving the broad national interest.



William Webster after swearing in, with Chief Justice Warren Burger and President.

Agency Seen Recovering From Damaging Disclosures

Webster Takes Oath of Office for FBI Post

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Declaring that "the FBI exists to uphold the law," William Webster took the oath yesterday as its third director amid signs that the agency is recovering from a series of damaging disclosures.

Taking the oath from Chief Justice Warren Burger at a ceremony in FBI headquarters at which President Carter was present, Mr. Webster pledged that the bureau "will do the work the American people expect of us in a way the Constitution demands of us—so help us God."

Humor from Mr. Carter, Chief Justice Burger and Attorney General Griffin Bell enlivened the ceremony—in contrast to the scene in Kansas City in 1973 when a beleaguered President Richard Nixon watched as

Clarence Kelley, Mr. Webster's predecessor, took the oath. Mr. Carter, declaring that Mr. Webster's appointment was a matter of bipartisan support, said the new FBI chief is "a Republican, which proves his fallibility."

Mr. Carter said he could think

of no other government position

"that can have a more direct

influence on the attitude of

American people toward their own

government," Mr. Webster, 53,

had been a U.S. Appeals Court

judge since 1973.

The President, who was sharply

critical of Mr. Kelley during the

1976 presidential campaign, turned

to him on the speaker's platform

yesterday and expressed

"deep personal thanks to you for

your tremendous contribution."

Mr. Carter's praise of Mr.

Kelley drew smiles from high

FBI officials, who made no secret

of their displeasure when Mr.

Carter and other White House

officials failed to attend a

December dinner honoring the

outgoing FBI director.

As Mr. Webster takes office, the

FBI appears to have weathered

major disclosures of investigative

excesses and abuse of power by

former officials. The Justice

Department is in the final stages of

a lengthy investigation into FBI

break-ins committed during the

early 1970s while agents were

trying to apprehend Weathermen

terrorists.

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Reversing Soviet Pattern

Navy Leader Asserts Trend Is to U.S. Superiority in Ships

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Reversing the pattern of recent years, the U.S. Navy is getting an increasing number of modern ships while much of the Soviet Navy is becoming obsolete.

That change was disclosed at a Senate Armed Services Committee hearing Wednesday by Adm. James Holloway 3d, chief of naval operations.

Asked whether the Russians in "the next 5 to 10 years will decline and we will go up" in ships, Adm. Holloway answered "yes."

Navy leaders in past years have issued grim warnings about the Soviet fleet building up while the U.S. fleet declined. Adm. Holloway explained the reversal in terms of cycles.

The U.S. Navy, he said, retired many vessels at once as World War II ships wore out, sharply reducing the size of the fleet. But the Navy's recent shipbuilding program is putting ships into service and will continue to do so during the next decade.

The Soviet Union, in contrast, did not have a big fleet left over from World War II and started building its new one immediately after the war. Those ships now face "block obsolescence," the term for a lot of ships getting old at once.

Threat Questioned

Sen. Thomas McIntyre, D-N.H., who as chairman of the Research and Development subcommittee has questioned whether Pentagon leaders have overstated the Soviet threat and understated U.S. capabilities, asked

Adm. Holloway questions about the relative strengths of the U.S. and Soviet Navies.

Besides agreeing that the U.S. fleet was on the increase, Adm. Holloway agreed that the newest U.S. ships are better than their Soviet counterparts.

The primary threats to the U.S. Navy's "major responsibilities," such as keeping the sea line open to NATO countries, Adm. Holloway said, are not the new Soviet surface ships but their submarines and ballistic missileers.

The admiral noted that every second ballistic missile from the Soviet production line is used for patrolling the oceans. The bombers, he said, are armed with sophisticated anti-ship missiles.

New Building Plan

Several senators urged Navy leaders to submit promptly their new five-year shipbuilding plan to Congress. The Pentagon has promised to deliver the plan next month. Chairman John Stennis, D-Miss., said the Navy would be in "a lot of trouble" if a start on its long-range shipbuilding program is not made in the 1978 fiscal year.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., said that "for 20 years now the Navy has been getting the short end of the stick" as far as getting the ships it needs. The Navy today is in "the worst shape it has ever been," he added.

"If you get your game to 'getty,' Sen. McIntyre told Navy leaders "we'll give you everything you need to keep superiority on our side."

Plant Closure Still Planned

British Leyland Strikers Vote To End 17-Week Walkout

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—British Leyland Ltd. plant workers at Speke decided today to end their 17-week strike, and then called on Leyland to drop its plan to close the Liverpool area facility.

A meeting at Liverpool's Boxing Stadium ended by most of the 1,800 men on strike since Nov. 1 voted overwhelmingly to return.

David Thomas, the leading union official at Speke, said: "We don't accept the closure at all. We will continue to fight it."

Mr. Thomas said that disagreements over manning levels and production line speeds, which caused the strike, had been settled and that no layoffs should be necessary.

But a spokesman for state-owned Leyland said: "The decision to end the strike doesn't affect the planned closure..."

Leyland has lost production valued at more than \$100 million because of the Speke strike. All output of the TR-7 sports car, assembled at Speke, has been halted for four months. Production of other Triumph models also has been curtailed because the Speke plant makes bodies for those cars.

Last week Leyland announced that it would close the Speke assembly of TR-7 sports cars and move this work to plants in the Coventry area. The change was to take place within the next few months.

Although Leyland said the strike had sped its decision to close the plant, it said the reason for ending TR-7 assembly at Speke was that the facility was uneconomic and underused.

Leyland had been trying for

two years to convince Speke employees that work arrangements would have to be changed before the company finally decided to shut the plant.

Output has been running well below planned levels. Last year, Speke turned out 23,945 TR-7s, or 53 per cent of its target figure.

By William Tuohy

GREENHAM COMMON, England, Feb. 24.—In the dark days of World War II, U.S. B-27 bombers from the airstrip here flew in the aerial armada that carried the war to Hitler's fortress Europe.

U.S. pilots were welcomed there by the local residents, who saw them as the first line of defense of embattled England.

Today, however, Greenham Common in the gentle Berkshire Downs is the focus of a fierce local dispute over proposed reactivation of the air base.

The U.S. Air Force has requested that Greenham Common, now a 10,000-foot jet strip, be used by 15 aerial tankers as a permanent base from which to refuel U.S. aircraft based at other British airfields. All are elements of the NATO defense shield in Western Europe.

The local citizens are sympathetic to NATO's requirements and the need for U.S. air bases in England, but many of them do not want the aircraft in their quiet fields near Watership Down.

Noise Cited

The opposition, which includes the two conservation party members of Parliament for the area, says that "having the base for KC-135 refueling tankers would be... a very serious and potentially dangerous aerial operations."

The noise of 7 to 15 takeoffs a day would outweigh the advantages of the dollars spent by the estimated 600 airmen who would be based here, they say, as well as the 250 jobs that would be generated.

"Nobody has anything against the Americans or NATO around here," a resident said. "It boils down to how the presence of the base would affect you."

"If you're a publisher or shopkeeper, you would probably welcome the additional business. If you're a homeowner whose values might be affected by the noise, you wouldn't want the base reopened. That's just human nature, and that's what the argument is all about."

Property Values

Opponents of the base say that property values would decline by as much as \$2 million because of the noise and the crash potential of a fuel-laden tanker. Proponents say that the airfield would mean an infusion of \$2 million a year into the local economy.

"If this goes ahead," warned one

member of Parliament, Michael McNair-Wilson, "there will be a tremendous disadvantage for the area. These takeoffs will be devastating in a high-population area."

The Ministry of Defense has forwarded the U.S. Air Force application to the government for a decision. But, finding that the issue has become a political issue, the government is not expected to decide quickly.

Greenham Common, about 40 miles west of London, was one of about 100 airfields used by U.S. bombers and fighters during World War II. At peak strength in late 1944 and early 1945, the U.S. 8th and 9th Air Forces in Britain included 380,000 men and 7,400 aircraft.

SAC Opens Some

After World War II, most of the bases were closed. During the Berlin blockade, some of the World War II bases were reopened, and B-29 bombers of the Strategic Air Command were temporarily based in Britain.

Greenham Common, with one of the longest runways in Britain—more than 10,000 feet long—later became the base for B-47 jet bombers of the Strategic Air Command. But when those jets were phased out in 1964, the base reverted to a "standby" field, used intermittently during NATO exercises.

The need for an extra tanker base stems from President Carter's decision last year to increase the number of fighter-bombers in Europe and reduce the time need-

U.K. Psychiatrist Is Challenged For Forbidding Couple to Marry

OXFORD, England, Feb. 24 (AP).—A psychiatrist has stopped a former British Navy officer from being married because he says the officer is far too excitable and his bride-to-be is mentally unfit for marriage.

But the couple said today they have unofficially married each other in the living room of their home. And they are taking legal action to overturn the veto secured by Dr. Seymour Spencer to that they can marry properly.

Under the Marriage Act of 1949, Dr. Spencer was able to enter what is called a legal caveat, a kind of mandatory notice barring the marriage until the registrar-general, the top official concerned with marriages in England, has examined the objections.

"Private Ceremony"

"We performed a ceremony ourselves with our hands on the Bible, and as far as we are concerned we are married," Lt. Cmdr. Andy Crookes, 56, said yesterday at the home he shares with Phyllis Hammond, 63, in Coventry Road, Oxford.

Cmdr. Crookes met Mrs. Hammond while they were voluntary patients under Dr. Seymour's care at the Warneford Psychiatric Hospital here seven years ago.

"Dr. Seymour says I suffer from hypermania and that Mrs. Hammond has a personality disorder," Cmdr. Crookes went on. "I don't know how he can say that when I haven't seen him for about two years."

Hypermania is marked by overwhelming tensions, disorientation, excessive excitement and elation. And according to Dr. Spencer, Mrs. Hammond has a personality problem that prevents her from recognizing the commander's illness.

Mrs. Hammond said that she and the commander are in love. "To say I suffer from a personality problem is a lot of nonsense," she said. Cmdr. Crookes denied he is suffering from hypermania, and said: "My own doctors say there is no reason why we should not marry."

As Site for Tankers

ed to reinforce NATO with aircraft from the United States. The United States is providing about 80 extra combat aircraft.

Increased Range

The tankers also would give the military airlift command's huge C-54s the ability to reach the Middle East from the United States without having to land for fuel.

"We need a new tanker base but German ships are congested now to the point of saturation," said a senior officer. "France has not let NATO aircraft use bases there since De Gaulle pulled out of the integrated NATO command. So Britain is the only answer."

Why did the planners select Greenham Common for reactivation?

TABRIZ, Iran, Feb. 24 (AP).—Troops and tanks were withdrawn from here yesterday and 450 persons were reported detained after last weekend's rioting by political and religious dissidents.

A spokesman for the prosecutor's office said that 60 of those arrested have been indicted and that more arrests are expected. The riots began in response to a call by religious leader Ayatollah Shariatmadari. He called for a business shutdown and mosque services to mark the 40th day since Islamic demonstrators fought police in the southern city of Qum.

Students Quelled In Nicaragua Riot

MANAGUA, Feb. 24 (AP).—National Guardsmen dispersed rioting students last night by firing over their heads after the students set fire to two buses and a movie studio. Authorities said the rioting was hurt.

The riot followed a rally by more than 1,000 students on the campus of the University of Nicaragua. The rally commemorated the 44th anniversary of the death of Augusto Cesar Sandino, a guerrilla who fought the U.S. Marine Corps occupation in the 1930s, which put the Somoza family in power.

The rally ended with anti-government chants and calls for the resignation of President Anastasio Somoza, the son of the founder of the family dictatorship.

New Zionist Leader

JERUSALEM, Feb. 24 (AP).—Ariel Dulzin was elected yesterday to head the World Zionist Organization.

House of Lords Won't Yield on Blasphemy Law

LONDON, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—After a day of heated debate, the House of Lords last night rejected a bill abolishing the offense of blasphemy.

The debate followed a court case last year in which Gay News, a homosexual magazine, was fined \$1,000 (\$1,950) for blasphemous libel.

The prosecution—instigated by anti-pornography campaigner Mary Whitehouse—concerned a poem about a centurion's homosexual love for Jesus Christ at the Crucifixion. It was the first prosecution for blasphemous libel since 1921.

The bill considered yesterday would have prevented any further such prosecutions.

The House of Lords rang with cheers when Lord Halsbury, 69, who opposed the bill, said: "I've had enough of this libelous society." At one stage, the debate turned into a religious argument about the virtues of loving one's enemies. Eventually Lord Willis, who had proposed the bill, realized the cause was lost, and further discussion was put off for six months.

Rate Delay Tokyo Trains

TOKYO, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Rats gnawed through a main signal cable and stopped trains on a Tokyo commuter line for an hour yesterday. Railroad officials said that more than 50,000 commuters were affected.

Death Sentence Given To Four in Burma

RANGOON, Feb. 24 (UPI).—A court in Burma sentenced four men to death yesterday, three for their involvement in a plot to assassinate President Ne Win and take over the government.

The other was sentenced for scheming to win succession from Burma for the state of Arakan in the west and join it to neighboring Bangladesh. The men may appeal to the central court within seven days.

To Reduce Offices From 18 to 3

Carter Details Rights Plan To Reorganize Enforcement

By Grayson Mitchell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—President Carter yesterday described an administration proposal to reorganize federal civil rights enforcement agencies as "the single most important action to improve civil rights in the last decade."

The plan, announced at a White House ceremony, would reduce from 18 to 3 the number of enforcing offices.

The reorganization plan is the third recommended by President Carter under the special reorganization authority that Congress granted him almost a year ago. It will go into effect automatically unless the House or Senate disapproves it within 60 days.

The proposal would make the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission the principal federal agency for enforcing fair employment laws. The commission was established by the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to enforce bans on discriminatory hiring on the basis of race, sex, religion or national origin.

The 18 different enforcement agencies, including the EEOC, are now scattered through the government. They are responsible for policing 40 separate affirmative action requirements that apply to both public and private employers.

"Ineffective Enforcement"

"This fragmentation of authority among a number of federal agencies has meant confusion and ineffective enforcement for employees, regulatory duplication and needless expense for employers," Mr. Carter said in a message to Congress.

The administration proposal is expected to ease some of the tension that exists between Mr. Carter and minority groups, whose spokesmen have complained about how often the President has done to justify their support.

Two recent critiques of the administration's enforcement record—by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights—have criticized progress in this area as too slow.

Initial reaction to the President's reorganization plan from black civil rights spokesmen, several of whom worked in consultation with the White House and congressional leaders in designing the proposal, was favorable.

Under the proposal, the EEOC, beginning in July, 1979, would coordinate all federal equal employment programs, including enforcement of equal pay and age discrimination in employment laws that are now the responsibility of the Labor Department.

In addition, responsibility for policing affirmative action for federal civil servants would be transferred to the EEOC from the U.S. Civil Service Commission, which the President said had been "ineffective" in pressing compliance.

The choice of the Equal Opportunity Commission as the chief compliance agency is almost sure to stir controversy in Congress. For most of its existence, the commission has been plagued with severe management problems that have resulted in huge backlogs of cases.

The commission's new chairman, Eleanor Holmes Norton, has attempted to improve its performance.

Flu Widespread in Japan

TOKYO, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—More than 2 million Japanese schoolchildren and students have influenza, the government announced yesterday.

mance by adding personnel and initiating management procedures that officials claim have greatly reduced the backlog and increased efficiency.

An additional 417 employees and \$15.5 million would be shifted to the commission under the reorganization plan.

Enforcement of anti-discrimination hiring laws required of firms doing business with the government would be centralized in the Labor Department's office of federal contract compliance. A transfer of 1,517 employees and \$33.1 million would be involved in the shift.

President Carter said he would institute the contract compliance consolidation by presidential executive order on Oct. 1. Congressional approval is not necessary.

The third enforcement agency would be the Justice Department. The department would retain its present responsibility to bring court action against state and local governments accused of violating fair employment laws.

© Los Angeles Times.

Poll Cites Favor For Mitterrand, Giscard Coalition

PARIS, Feb. 24 (UPI).—A newspaper poll said today that if the left wing next month's parliamentary elections in France, the French want a coalition of centrist parties supporting President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the Socialists, but not the Communists.

The poll, taken by the Sofres firm for the newspaper Sud Ouest of Bordeaux, concerned the make-up of the government if the coalition of the Communist and Socialist parties wins a parliamentary majority in elections on March 12 and 19.

Sixty-two per cent of the 1,000 persons polled said they wanted Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to appoint Socialist party leader François Mitterrand as Prime Minister and govern together with him in a coalition.

Twenty-seven per cent of those polled favored new parliamentary elections in case of a conflict between the current President and a left-dominated parliament.

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A Prudent U.S. Defense Budget

After a year of elaborate study, managed by Defense Secretary Harold Brown, the Carter administration has projected its view of the nation's future defense needs. In two lengthy public documents—and two secret ones, leaked by critics—it proposes fundamental changes that are stirring heated controversy. We find the proposals, and Mr. Brown's approach, refreshing and reassuring.

The administration acknowledges a 3-to-4-per-cent annual increase in Moscow's defense spending since the 1932 Cuban missile crisis, but avoids the annual budget scare about the Soviet menace. "While there is work ahead of us," Mr. Brown says, "there are no grounds for panic or crash efforts." He seeks a 2 to 3-per-cent annual increase in U.S. defense spending over the next five years. Of the three major areas of Soviet exertion—in strategic, naval and European forces—only the growing threat to Western Europe's NATO forces is seen as requiring a substantial new U.S. response—not because anyone expects an attack, but because a military balance is essential to deter one, to forestall Soviet adventurism and to protect Western Europe from political blackmail.

To focus on the Soviet Army challenge in Europe, a President who graduated from Annapolis and served on nuclear submarines is proposing to downgrade the Navy, to slow down the U.S. buildup of strategic nuclear arms and to shift forces from the Pacific to the Atlantic. A further transfer of resources from less vital military programs is to be sought by reinstituting some of the civilian controls and "cost effectiveness" standards applied by former Defense Secretary McNamara. The Nixon administration saw a return to military log-rolling and unanimous decisions by the Joint Chiefs of Staff that protected vested service interests.

All of this naturally evokes cries of pain from those who are to be pinched. But what is the alternative? The dimension of the NATO effort requires either constraint in other areas or much larger defense budgets than now proposed—\$126 billion in fiscal 1979 and increases to \$140 billion in 1983, in constant dollars. Secretary Brown argues that his program is sufficient. He makes a persuasive case.

The defense secretary sees the Soviet Union coming from behind and "acquiring military power comparable to that of the United States," rather than approaching a decisive superiority, as feared by the Ford administration last year. His prescription for the United States, equally cool, is to maintain "an overall military balance with the Soviet Union no less favorable than the one that now exists." In that balance, Moscow's military edge on the ground in Europe and its approaching parity in strategic arms are to be offset in part by a U.S. edge in naval capabilities and tactical air power. He is reckoning also with Western economic superiority, the Chinese threat at Moscow's back, undependable Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe and dependable U.S. allies in Western Europe.

In the strategic nuclear balance, the defense secretary sees a "standoff or stale-

mate" for the next decade, making a Soviet nuclear attack "the least likely military contingency we face." Neither in a major nuclear exchange, nor in a limited nuclear attack, could either side gain a decisive advantage by striking first, Mr. Brown maintains. The vulnerability of the U.S. Minuteman missile will require it eventually to be replaced or supplemented, whether or not a SALT-2 treaty is concluded. But, pending further study of design and of less expensive and less destabilizing alternatives, development of the big, mobile, \$36-billion MX missile system will not be speeded up.

In Central Europe, however, the Warsaw Pact's 2-to-1 advantage in forces poses risks to the West, Mr. Brown asserts. With 15 to 30 days of warning, only reinforced NATO forces would have a good chance of stopping the Russians, although farther west in Germany than might be hoped, and holding them for several weeks. But this capability would decline sharply with less warning time. The Soviet Union's ability to launch a short, intense, armored war with little warning has increased substantially in recent years. And in the early days after such an attack, its rates of mobilization and reinforcement from the homeland would be faster than NATO's.

At present, the U.S. five and two-thirds divisions and 23 tactical air squadrons in Europe could be augmented by only one division and 40 squadrons in 10 days. By prepositioning equipment in Europe, the Carter administration aims by 1983 to be able to fly five divisions to Europe in 10 days and 60 air squadrons in seven days. That is to be the centerpiece of the administration's defense policy, along with measures to step up the readiness of all NATO forward forces, to improve their initial combat capability and to build up war reserve stocks for high-intensity combat. The other NATO countries have agreed to seek a 3-per-cent annual increase in military spending to match the U.S. effort and to improve defense against a surprise assault. Once that is achieved, Mr. Brown would turn to measures that would enable NATO to fight conventional battles for at least as long as the Warsaw Pact.

The Navy's main role in this strategy would be not to project air power against the Soviet heartland but to keep open the sea lanes to Europe and to prepare for brushfire wars elsewhere. The Navy is divided on this concept; its carrier admirals are up in arms because it could mean smaller and perhaps fewer aircraft carriers, conventionally rather than nuclear powered and carrying less sophisticated aircraft. But the shift in the Navy's mission is overdue.

A Republican critique proposes to avoid these hard choices by spending an additional \$2 to \$3 billion for more naval and strategic forces. But the Carter budget seems properly balanced against the nation's other needs. Those who would spend more on other forces should be required to propose other cutbacks. Billions are needed for security, but the country cannot afford even one cent for tribute to interservice bicker.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Larnaca Incident

To understand Egypt's current rage at Cyprus, you must first understand the softness Cyprus has long felt for the Palestinians. Cyprus is the lone country that accords the Palestine Liberation Organization full diplomatic status. When the Lebanese war made it impractical for Palestinian guerrillas to train in Lebanon, some switched to Cyprus. They seem to come and go easily. An important segment of the local political community is sympathetic to them.

The Egyptian commando force, arriving at Larnaca airport without clear notice or coordination to hunt the two Palestinians who had just publicly slaughtered an Egyptian editor, surely brought a good part of its grief upon itself. Cyprus had its sovereignty to protect, not to speak of its President, who was in the control tower. But Cyprus airlines had flown in a dozen of PLO leader Yasser Arafat's elite guard from Beirut to help the Cypriot National Guard cope with the emergency, and in the heat of it these PLO men (in mufti) joined the guard in repulsing the Egyptian attack on the two terrorists. The attack was a fiasco, and 15 Egyptians died. One does not have to endorse Anwar Sadat's charge that the Cypriot government "colluded" with the PLO to whistle at the cozy way they got along.

There's no proof that either Cyprus or even the PLO sponsored the assassination of the editor or schemed to let the assassins escape. But Egypt's confidence in Cyprus is not likely to be soon restored short of the Cypriot government's consent, so far not forthcoming, to hand over the murderers to Cairo. As long as the Cypriots keep them, and especially if the pair are not promptly tried by procedures showing no tinge of polit-

ical favor, the bad blood suddenly stirred between Cyprus and Egypt will remain. Cyprus, moreover, must address the concerns raised in many other countries by the Larnaca incident.

The more lingering significance of this episode, however, is likely to be found in the resentment raised among Arabs against Palestinians—the more so that the slain editor was widely known in the Arab world for his novels and film scripts. "Egypt is defending the Palestinian cause everywhere while the Palestinians are going to nightclubs and offering themselves for hire as assassins and terrorists," Mr. Sadat declared, expressing what seems to be a popular sentiment in many Arab countries.

It is, in some respects, a bum rap. Some Palestinians may be guilty as charged, but others surely long to be led in a peaceful way to, in Jimmy Carter's nice choice of words, participate in the determination of their own future. These Palestinians—we would guess they constitute a majority, and a largely silent one—must cringe as the terrorist fringe repeatedly tars their image and discredits their cause. Many of them turn to the PLO, but that organization has been cruelly unresponsive; politically and organizationally, it has been unable to conquer its doubts and divisions and to join in the peace-seeking process begun by Mr. Sadat and joined in by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

We hope that the Larnaca incident will help ease the Palestinian movement along the way to the realization that its best prospects lie in moderation—moderation of means as well as ends.

THE WASHINGTON POST

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 25, 1903

NEW YORK—The site for the new post office in New York City has been definitely selected. It will be located in the blocks bounded by Eighth Avenue, 31st and 32nd Streets, and will extend westward 640 feet toward Ninth Avenue. This site is immediately in the rear of the new Pennsylvania railroad terminal at Eighth Avenue. Congress will be called upon to vote an appropriation of \$2 million for the purpose of the site.

Fifty Years Ago

February 25, 1903

LONDON—Ping-pong, otherwise known as table tennis, is having a revival in Britain. Some idea of the game's popularity in this country can be had by glancing at statistics which show that there are at present 150 table tennis clubs in London and more than 600 in various parts of England and Wales. Although the majority of players are comparatively young, the game is frequently played by adults. Also, Oxford and Cambridge have special tennis.



Lessons of '48 Prague Coup

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS—During his war-time exile in London, while Hitler's troops were occupying his country, Edward Benes, president of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, declared: "I believe that the two systems can live in peace, without hostility and in mutual understanding."

He appeared then to have learned a lesson from the past, particularly from the abandonment of his country by Britain and France, and to have decided to base the security and independence of Czechoslovakia on a protective alliance with the Soviet Union, the dominant power in Eastern Europe.

Thus, very logically did Benes accept that Klement Gottwald, a hardline Stalinist, become the head of a democratic coalition government, which named other Communists to ministerial posts—including that of the Ministry of the Interior. Benes was convinced that the Soviet regime would become more liberal and that, at the same time, Western governments would tend more toward socialism. His country would thus become a bridge between East and West.

Short Honeymoon

But the postwar honeymoon was a short one. On May 5, 1947, speaking at Harvard University, Secretary of State George Marshall made a proposal "to aid the world to recover its economic health, without which there can be no peace or stability." Several countries prepared to accept his offer—including a few Eastern European states. On July 4, 1947, the government of Prague officially declared that it would accept Gen. Marshall's plan. On July 8, the Polish government was about to declare its acceptance when Moscow radio announced that Poland had rejected the offer.

At the same time, a Czech delegation in Moscow was told by Stalin in clear terms: "The Marshall Plan has only one goal: to isolate the Soviet Union. If Czechoslovakia accepts the Marshall Plan, it will, at the same time, put an end to its alliance with the U.S.S.R."

The delegation returned to Prague, where Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk, son of the founder of the republic, announced: "We are no longer anything but vassals."

It was then only a matter of days. Elections were scheduled for May, 1948. As the Communists realized that they would lose, they decided to precipitate events.

Here's how they started the avalanche:

• Friday, Feb. 13, 1948—The Communists launched a crisis in the regime. During a Cabinet meeting, the Premier announced that eight non-Communist high police officials had been fired and replaced by members of the Communist party. Sensing the danger, the non-Communist members of the Cabinet insisted that the decision be annulled. The chief of government refused.

• Tuesday, Feb. 17—While the non-Communist parties debated in vain on what steps to take, the Communists decided to "mobilize the nation to defend it against attacks by reactionaries."

• Wednesday, Feb. 18—Benes told the moderate ministers: "Do not let yourselves be intimidated. I, for one, will never give in."

• Thursday, Feb. 19—Valerian Zorin, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, arrived in

Prague with Stalin's approval for a putsch; he assumed control of the coup.

• Friday, Feb. 20—Faced with Mr. Gottwald's refusal to return the police officials to their jobs, the cabinet's 13 non-Communist ministers resigned. The Central Committee of the Communist party declared: "The resigning leaders of non-Communist parties have joined the opposition against the state."

"The workers' militia was armed. Each man received 200 cartridges." • Saturday, Feb. 21—Mr. Gottwald announced the formation of a committee to fight against "the enemies of the people." An estimated 45,000 men of the border police, controlled by the Communist minister of the interior, were brought into Prague.

• Sunday, Feb. 22—The federation of labor unions decided to "accelerate the march toward socialism." It set up an executive central committee and voted a one-hour general strike for Tuesday, Feb. 24. In Moscow, Pravda declared its total support of Mr. Gottwald, particularly in the name of Soviet solidarity.

• Monday, Feb. 23—Police and action groups occupied the main public buildings, including the radio station. A state of emergency was proclaimed and the headquarters of all non-Communist parties were thoroughly searched. Mr. Gottwald met with Mr. Benes, who said: "This is a coup d'etat, a second Munich."

• Tuesday, Feb. 24—The whole country was paralyzed by the strike. Those who opposed the strike were thrown out of their shops or factories, or arrested. Action groups took over the country.

• Wednesday, Feb. 25—At 10:55 a.m. Mr. Gottwald, who asked him to approve the list of names of the new cabinet ministers—all Communists or Communist-aligned. Benes demanded a few hours to think things over, but before he could make up his mind, Radio Prague broadcast the names of the new members of government. At 4 p.m. it was all over. Benes signed: "...to avoid the work."

Tips Avoid

It was at that moment that the world balance of power changed sides. Democratic Czechoslovakia ceased to exist. The country tipped the scales on the Soviet side. And the bridge that Benes built crumbled into the dust of history. The Soviet Union had, as of then, only vassals in its sons of influence.

Czechoslovakia entered into a long period of deep silence. In 1968, the Prague Spring rekindled the memories of 1948 and of a Czechoslovakia that was once free and democratic. But another Prague coup damped all hope.

Thirty years later, the first coup remained as a stern lesson. It taught that the Soviet Union, within what it considers its security zone, will never run the risk of tolerating any attempt to consolidate Communism and democracy. In 1948 as in 1968, it tolerated the illusion of an East-West bridge only as long as it served the interests of the Kremlin.

The 1948 putsch also brought to light the fact that a Communist coup does not always need the help of the Red Army. There was not a single Soviet soldier in Czechoslovakia in February, 1948. The 1948 Prague coup was a masterpiece of infiltration and not the result of military inter-

vention, as in 1968. What made the success of the 1948 coup was the success of Communist penetration in the government administration, in the police, in the labor unions. It was the activity of a Fifth Column in other political parties, it was the control of the press and the orchestration of a campaign of social agitation and nationalist slogans.

While declaring loud and clear his attachment to a "socialism in Czech colors" and proclaiming the end of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Gottwald had set up and placed throughout the nation a fighting unit, well disciplined and capable of acting in coordination.

In other words, according to the Khasidger formula when it refers to Western Communist parties: "It is not important to know to what extent the Communists are dependent on Moscow; what is important is to what extent they are Communists."

A further lesson learned from 1948 was that if the Soviet Union was so easily able to swallow up a modern, industrialized, cultivated nation with ancient democratic traditions, it was not only because of the power of the Czech Communists, but above all because of the division, lack of decision, lack of courage and even cowardice of the Czech and Slovak democrats, as well as that of those in the West.

"The Russian bear is capable of everything, as long as he knows that his enemies are capable of nothing," Karl Marx said on July 8, 1853.

In an excellent book, "The Prague Coup," Francois Fejtó wrote, "A study of the technique of the 1948 coup can be of help, not only to those who wish to install a totalitarian Marxist regime, but also to those who seek to defend any hope of social progress linked to democratic liberty."

It's all a question of how to appreciate these lessons.

Mr. Unger is a columnist for the International Herald Tribune.

Ken Ishii

From Tokyo:

It is that time of year again—when the nation brings to an annual climax that process of education known as 'examination hell.'

TOKYO—Among Japan's best-known heroes are the 47 young men who avenged the death of their feudal lord by killing the official who had brought him to disgrace, then collectively took their own lives by the sword. It is the plot of one of Kabuki's most famous plays, "Chushingura."

Ronin were masterless Samurai, and there are more than 100,000 of them in Japan today. Ronin today is the name given to students who failed to pass entrance exams to higher institutions and spend the year cramming until the next round of tests.

It is that time of year again in Japan—February through March—when the nation brings to an annual climax that process of education known as "examination hell."

The process originates in the highly competitive nature of Japanese society in which success or failure is measured in terms of how much one can get ahead of the next fellow. The race begins as early as kindergarten, many of which have entrance exams, too.

Vicious Competition

Going to the "right" kindergarten makes it easier to win admission to the "right" elementary school, and so on up the ladder to university. The competition is vicious.

Students by students who cannot take the strain are frequent around this time of year. A survey by the Aomori Medical College in northern Hokkaido shows a high incidence of stomach ulcers among schoolchildren, especially during the past decade. The doors to higher learning get narrower each year as increasing numbers strive for university degrees. A degree from the "right" university almost assures the graduate of a lifetime job and promotion with an established firm.

Nervous breakdowns among parents are attributed to having to coach their children to study late into the night, and to the anxiety of wondering whether they will make it.

The desperation that descends on the country as students throughout the nation grid for another round of examinations that will determine the course of their entire future careers seems particularly heavy this year.

Penalized?

There has been little good to report in recent months. Headlines have hammered home U.S. and Common Market demands that Japan curb its exports. And while the government has promised to do its best to reduce Japan's huge trade surplus, many Japanese are wondering by what form of justice they must be penalized for the least of their sins brought them economic success.

At Narita, the government is about to open a new international airport (March 30) that almost nobody wants; at least in that inconvenient location. Situated 68 kilometers, or more than two hours, from the capital, the new airport has been the target of continuing demonstrations and violence by local farmers and radical students.

Fears of the always atomic-sensitive Japanese have been heightened by the crash of a Soviet nuclear-powered satellite in Canada. There was a record number of bankruptcies last year, and with the domestic economy still wallowing in the doldrums, the Japanese are putting some of their toughest—which is hardly helping expand consumption, which the government is desperately trying to encourage.

Even Japanese challengers have

lost 13 consecutive attempts to win world boxing championships. All this will eventually pass. But "examination hell" is more difficult to cure.

In an attempt at long overdue reform, the Ministry of Education will institute a new system from next year by having a unified entrance examination for state and public colleges. But critics point out that it will do nothing to alleviate the intensity of the competition since the ratio of examination-takers to enrollment capacity remains the same. Besides, for many universities, the unified test will be only the first examination to screen the top one-third or so who will be subjected to a second examination round which the universities themselves will prepare.

The latest listings for the major universities show the competition this year is keener than ever. Even at the so-called "easy" universities there are at least 10 applicants for every opening. At the more prestigious institutions the ratio goes as high as 50-1.

Most applicants will be taking entrance tests for more than one school. Many take on four or five schools, and some tackle as many as 10, hoping they will do well enough to gain entrance in at least one.

Everybody agrees there is something very wrong about a system of education that forces a student to cram from childhood to the exclusion of the normal joys of youth.

To help their children do better, parents send them to juku. These are cram schools students attend after regular classes at daytime schools. According to a recent survey by the Premier's Office, close to 60 per cent of all primary school students are sent to juku to prepare for entrance into junior high school, and an equal percentage of junior high school students trek nightly to juku to cram for admission to senior high schools.

Senior high school graduates—runners who fail to get into university on their first try—which is not at all uncommon—attend jukobko, which specialize in preparing them for college entrance. And even jukobko have entrance examinations.

Newspaper editorials deplore the situation.

The nationwide daily Yomiuri wrote: "We feel this is outrageous. Examinations are only a yardstick to measure the amount of knowledge that students have crammed into their head. Factors other than scholastic ability—qualities required of a person as a member of human society—are seldom, if ever, measured."

The Mainichi, another national newspaper, went a step further. "Entrance examinations," it warned, "may change the Japanese national character." And it was hardly suggesting the change would be for the better.

Meanwhile, "examination hell" once again moves into full swing. Some will be bright enough, or lucky enough if they've studied the right questions, to make the grade.

The rest will make up still another crop of run-in-masterless, cramming, sacrificing, on to another battle a year from now.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Proxmire Award

The Association of Americans in the Northern United Arab Emirates have voted Senator William Proxmire, D-Wisc., to be the recipient of their first "Golden Fiddle Award."

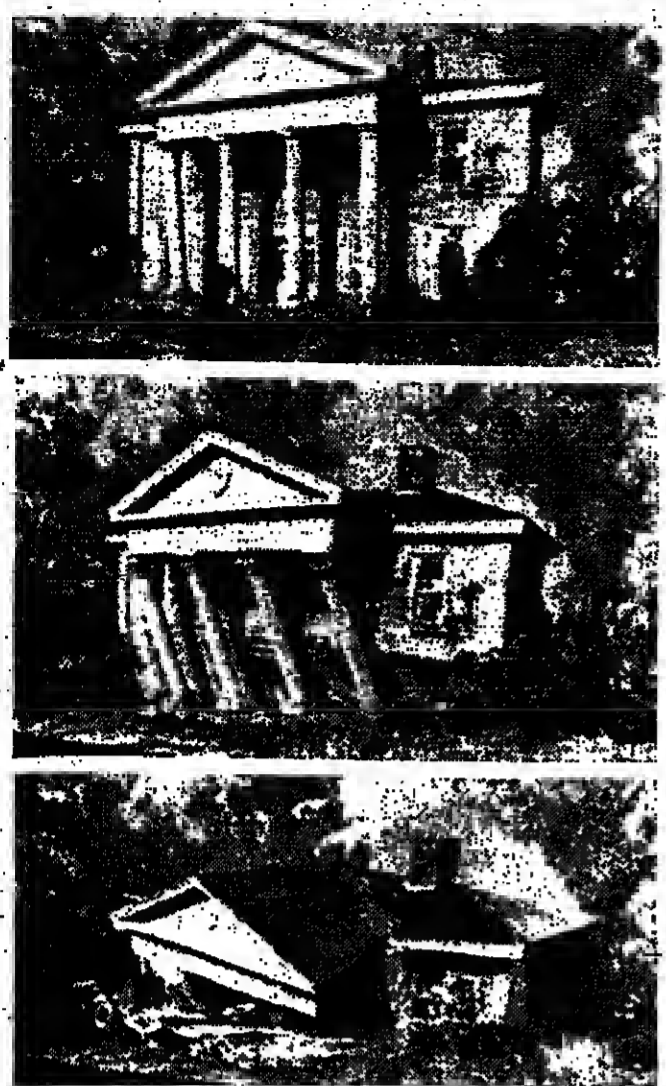
Senator Proxmire is known for his "Golden Fiddle" awards and his speech of the year for 1977 went to the U.S. Treasury for trying to help Americans overseas. The senator has been quite critical recently of the tax advantages Americans abroad enjoy, and was responsible for legislation not being passed in 1977 which would have deferred the changes to Section 911 for another year.

The "Golden Fiddle Award," a full camel skin, was on display at a tax party given by the Americans in the Northern United Arab Emirates on February 16. At that time, over 300 Americans were present to photograph the award, which will now be sent to Sen. Proxmire. In addition, over 300 Valentine's cards and letters were written urging postponement of the changes to Section 911 for at least another year to allow Congress to enact a fair tax law for Americans overseas. The Americans in the Northern United Arab Emirates, com-

prising of over 300 Americans resident in the Northern Emirates of Dubai, Sharjah and Ras al Khaimah, was originally formed in March 1977 to combat the foreign income provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976. Since that time, individual members have generated considerable correspondence with members of Congress, always stressing the benefits of a fair

tax law for income earned abroad benefits not only to Americans overseas, but to the entire U.S. economy as well. The Americans in the Northern U.A.E. have also been active supporters of the Asian-Pacific Council of American Chambers of Commerce Section 911 campaign.

DON STROCHMEYER, Dubai.



'TWELVE OAKS' FELLED—The house used as 'Twelve Oaks' in the motion picture 'Gone With the Wind' four decades ago was demolished recently on an old Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer lot in Los Angeles. The lot will become part of a housing development.

Asks Doubling of Budget

Italy Judicial Body Seeks Aid To Combat Increase in Crime

ROME, Feb. 24 (UPI)—A high judicial body stepped into the Italian government crisis today, requesting that the next cabinet double the Justice Ministry's budget and strengthen law enforcement against a wave of political and common crime.

"The law enforcement sector has been systematically neglected," the Supreme Judicial Council said in a document to President Giovanni Leone. "Any further wait would make irreversible

the harm that has already been caused." The message by the top disciplinary and policy-making body of the Italian judiciary, of which Mr. Leone is chairman, was delivered on the 24th day since the cabinet of Giulio Andreotti resigned.

Newspaper Office Bombed Today terrorists blasted a newspaper office in Milan, police club in Rome and a gasoline station in Bergamo. There were no injuries in any of the attacks, which were not immediately claimed by any organization.

Police said that a bomb caused extensive damage to the Milan administrative office of Corriere della Sera, Italy's largest newspaper, and to a bank, a bar and a toy shop adjoining it. All were closed at the time of the attack.

Law Held Powerless The bombing occurred three days after a bomb wrecked the editorial office of the newspaper, Il Gazzettino, killing a night watchman. The rightist New Order guerrilla group had claimed responsibility for that attack.

The Judicial Council charged that politicians had disregarded most of its past recommendations, and were leaving law enforcement powerless against rising criminal activity.

The council said that more funds were needed to expand inadequate office space in the Justice Ministry and to hire more clerks. Many trials, it said, are delayed months or years for lack of process servers. The council also requested higher salaries for jurors.

To Ease Clogged Courts The council called for a police reform which would place investigative departments under direct control of the judiciary, and for wider cooperation from banks to prevent laundering of ransom money.

It also said that Italy should appoint the equivalent of peace justices to take some of the work load off the courts and should downgrade a number of minor offenses that clog court schedules.

Tremors in Sicily MESSINA, Sicily, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—A series of light earth tremors shook several towns on the eastern coast of Sicily last night but no one was hurt and there was no damage to buildings, police said.

ART IN ROME

Munch Prints Show His Inventiveness

By Edith Schloss

ROME, Feb. 24 (UPI)—The Edward Munch show at the A2 Gallery (29 Via del Babuino) includes 49 prints and one oil, only a fraction of the enormous output of a man who lived from 1863 to 1944.

Munch's greatest gift was to transform psychological torment—that of his own changing times and that of the guilt-ridden Protestant north—into a pictorial formula of bold simplicity. His woodcuts, where a few blocks of black effect by open white areas and a few gauged elements lines with epic power depict human suffering—the struggle of man against woman, woman against nature and her own nature—were his best-known work. In this collection we find many of the most familiar images loaded with dread or sentiment. A group of drooping heads in the decade after 1894, which seem the least typical, probably because we have not been so exposed to them, are the most interesting. Though here too there is fear and trembling, the extremely original and rough fast drawing creates small tense worlds—revealing the preoccupations of the times in such titles as "Life and Death," "The Morning After" and "The Dead Lovers," but they also transcend period gloom and morbidism, because, so inventively done, they become genuinely universal expressions. The show runs until March 15.

Antonieta Raphael Mafai, Introito, 17 Via del Vantaggio, through March.

The life of Raphael could easily be used as a case history for feminists. A painter and sculptor, she was married to her colleague Mario Mafai, and with him and Scipione and others was one of the organizers of the so-called Roman School, an informal group of artists of the 1920s.

Her paintings of these years, portraits of the people around her and of the city, were of a rare fervor, personal and warm and of a particular imagination. The pigment, flesh, pink, verdant and gold, was applied slowly and busily in happy gestures, adding an incandescent glow to the image. As a sculptor she was different, forsaking engaging detail for rounded, almost abstract presences, sometimes seen as grand fragments, always in completely unconventional poses and a movement which evokes a sense of continuity as if they were followed by hosts of others, a population of mythic Arcadia.

While Mario Mafai, turning to abstraction, became well known, she was left behind in relative obscurity. Toward the end of her life her painting technique became looser, her idiosyncrasies more accentuated, and she entered a world of free fantasy at the age of a grandchild and told fairytales of sirens and centaurs and princesses in black hair in glittering green jungles and mirrored palaces. Although she inspired the male artists around her with her vitality and humane insight, she was treated more as a muse than as an equal and was eventually forgotten. In the present show there are too



Raphael Mafai's 'My Mother Blessing Candles.'

few of the early oils, but one of a baby in swaddling clothes, like a little fish or a maggot, is typical and memorable. Among the sculptures, a wood carving of Leda and her black swan has the enigmatic pull from the deep of the pagan statue. And the agitated interior and busy forests of the late years, in Byzantine colors, whimsical, childlike and moving, are not easily put from one's mind. This exhibition only whets one's appetite for the main body of Raphael's work. It is time a museum gave her a complete and comprehensive retrospective.

Gianfranco Ferroni, Pante Di Spade, 254 Via Ripetta, through March 20.

Ferroni is one of the few Italian figurative painters not concerned with a direct political statement. He considers studies, rooms and corridors with a steady eye and meticulous brush, or pencil. Gray silvers spaces lead up to a single work table or cabinet like an altar, with a huddle of objects and jars on it, or to a wall with telephone or light meter. Everyday objects

found in everyday corners and positions, dusty, metallic or worn, are made to look as distinct as surgical instruments. The ordinary accoutrements of our civilization are protagonists. There is a sober forlorn poetic quality about Ferroni's work. When he uses a drop of red paint on the blue—blood?—or an overturned stool, with a single sandal-shod foot running away, the drama is gratuitous.

Baldassarre Peruzzi, Palazzo Braschi, Piazza Pantheon, through March 15.

The 16th-century architect's villas and palaces near Siena were thought out to the last detail of cornice and painted vault. Serene and noble in their refined simplicity, they also fitted perfectly into the austere harmony of the Tuscan landscape. An educational display of photographs of the villas, their gardens and chapels, and the drawings of ground plans, ornaments and animals by the architect make us regard the grace of a more civilized era than ours, and serve as a spur to further study and visits.

PARIS GALLERIES

André Lwoff, Galerie Alphonse, 38 Rue de l'Université, Paris 7, to March 18.

The fact that André Lwoff won the Nobel Prize for Medicine explains two things in this exhibition: the intelligence and sensibility one cannot fail to notice, and a certain gaucherie that occasionally appears. Lwoff's aesthetic ground is that of the century modern painting; however, yes, but also Duncanson de Segonzan. This does not imply that he obediently follows their traces, but it gives an indication of the mood. The results are attractive and charming, especially among the drawings, watercolors and gouaches. Oil

sometimes invites him to juxtapositions of strong colors that were daring when Matisse was young—and why not, if the painter finds his pleasure there. But the viewer's pleasure is in the greater complexity of the lighter mediums.

James Ensor, The complete engravings, Le Balcon Lavoisier, 16-18 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to April 15.

The 143 engravings show how Ensor, by his imagination and his craft in this medium, belongs to the highest lineage of art in the Low Countries—the lineage of Rembrandt and Brueghel. Landscapes, domestic, skeletons and masks and the figure of Christ as symbol of the sublimity in man, always surrounded by complacent ugliness and pedantry, such are Ensor's subjects. A rare and precious exhibition.

Home of Paris' Opéra-Comique To Resume Full-Time Activity

By David Stevens

PARIS, Feb. 24 (UPI)—The Salle Favart, the historic home of the Opéra-Comique, which was recently placed under the control of the Paris Opéra after several seasons of relative disuse, will be restored to full-time activity next season under a program announced today by Rolf Liebermann, administrator of the Opéra.

The program of 14 different spectacles for the 1978-79 season ranges from the traditional Opéra-Comique repertory and ballet programs mounted by the Opéra to contemporary spectacles and "events" staged in co-production with other organizations. Some of the latter works will be commissioned for the occasion.

New productions drawn from the traditional repertory will be Gounod's "Le Médecin Malgré Lui," which will open the season Oct. 6, André Messager's "Véronique," Reynaldo Hahn's "The Merchant of Venice," and in collaboration with the Paris Chamber Orchestra under Jean-Pierre Walles-François André Philidor's "Tom Jones," which was first given in Paris in 1976 and which dates from the earliest era of opéra comique as a form of musical theater. In addition, there will be revivals of Rossini's "Le Comte Ory" and Messager's "Werther," already staged or about to be given at the Salle Favart by the Opéra under a current rental agreement.

Three programs will be given in collaboration with the Ensemble InterContemporain, including works to be commissioned from Georges Aperghis and a French composer to be chosen.

and works by Harrison Birtwistle, György Ligeti and Peter Maxwell Davies, and a program of works by Maurice Kagel.

Programs to be given in collaboration with the Ars Nova ensemble under Marius Constant include one combining works by Constant and the first performance of a Vietnamese opera by Nguyen Thien Dao, and an Erik Satie "kermesse" that will encompass the composer's complete works. Pierre Henry will be in charge of a multimedia program entitled "Méta morphoses."

The ballet program will comprise one of new works by Carolyn Carlson and her research group attached to the Opéra and another including the Nijinska version of Stravinsky's "Les Noces" combined with choreographies by Felix Blaska, Janine Charrat and Violette Verdy.

Carren, Ferreira, Humair and Risos, Galerie Jacques Massol, 13 Rue La Boétie, Paris 8, to March 18.

Paintings in small format by four artists working in different moods. Carren, a pupil of Balbus, has taken up his master's interest in slightly disquieting juvenile faces and situations of childhood, eloquently painted. Ferreira's work might be described as a form of réalisme fortifié, i.e. minutely painted scenes with a human presence. Michel Humair's paintings are a symmetrical form of abstract expressionism, while Risos now devotes his art to somberly effective paintings in which nude figures run fearfully through darkened streets.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

THEATER IN LONDON

Breaking the Victorian Code

By John Walker

LONDON, Feb. 24 (UPI)—Simon Gray coolly dissected a particular type of modern man—the isolated, alienated intellectual who uses wit to keep the world at bay—in his last two plays, "Butley" and "Otherwise Engaged."

Now, with "The Rear Column" at the Globe Theatre, he turns successfully to the past, to delineate a no less typical product of its age, the Victorian English gentleman. And, as is Gray's style, he is caught at a moment of crisis.

There are, in fact, four gentlemen (three of them officers as well) in extremis, members of Henry Morton Stanley's expedition in 1886 to relieve Emin Pasha in the Sudan, left behind in the desolate and diseased Congo jungle to await the arrival of 600 porters, promised by an unreliable Arab slave, while Stanley himself, acting out his role of the white man's hero, pushed on without them.

I do not know how accurate to history the play is, but the rear column's ordeal—and it was a long one, for Stanley abandoned them for a year—makes a tense and exciting drama which is impeccably acted by its cast.

Crack Under Pressure Unlike the central characters in Gray's contemporary explorations, his Victorians crack under the pressures of an unexpected situation, are twisted into shocking behavior by the daunting task of trying to maintain their military and social codes in an environment altogether indifferent to their welfare.

There is a tragedy of punctiliousness gone to pieces. The opening scene captures the absurd inflexibility of it all when three newcomers to the expedition face the commanding officer, Major Bartlett, who refuses to hand over the supplies due to them because Stanley left no instructions for him to do so.

Each man, in the deadly boredom of the jungle, with nowhere to go and little food to eat, fearful of attack by natives within the camp and without, each breaks down according to the dictates of his character.

Bartlett, convinced that Stanley hates him and will destroy him, is a stickler for rules until his frustrations overwhelm him and he betters to death his native servant. Troup, one of the officers, is a blusterer without the courage to act. Ward, another officer, takes refuge in cynicism and lethargy.

And it is the English gentleman, naturalist, Jameson, whose behavior, verging on the saintly, prevents earlier disintegration, casually announcing that he had bought a young girl from a slave and presented her to the local cannibals so that he could sketch the ritual meal.

This act horrifies Bartlett and the others although they have watched their porters die from diseases without caring and have fled to death many of the natives, because it is outside their code of conduct.

They are all people living by a set of rules dependent upon abstract principles—honor, duty—that have no bearing on the world they inhabit. Unable or unwilling to alter their strict attitudes, they do the only thing possible—they go mad.



Donald Gee and Olive Francis in "The Rear Column."

The survivor is Bonney, the medical orderly who is neither an officer nor a gentleman. In an ironic epilogue to the play, Stanley, a man who invented his rules as he went along, recognizes in him a kindred spirit and hails him as "the only survivor, in the moral sense."

Gray's achievement is to make these men, who could easily seem ridiculous, believable. The play's manic-depressive rhythms, alternating between scenes of celebration and despair, are beautifully maintained in Harold Pinter's direction so that every scene crackles with tension.

The actors—Barry Foster, Jeremy Irons, Simon Ward, Olive Francis and Donald Gee—present sharp characterization, providing the audience with much to read between the lines of the clipped dialogue. The tragedy of these Victorian misfits, for all its absurdity, attains a moving power.

At the Comedy Theatre, Bob Club, James Saunders' "Bodies" is a conversation piece about art and neuroses, self-transcendence and the value of living only in the present that, for all the author's passion and skill, rarely comes theatrically alive.

What Saunders asks, with great intensity, is whether it is worth living in a world in which we were all quite sane, cured of

our hang-ups. The price we would pay, he suggests, is losing the ability to appreciate or create art, which involves behavior that, by the standards of psychiatry, is sick and obsessional.

The matter is debated by two couples who swapped partners for brief and passionate love affairs 10 years before. Since then, one couple has gone through primal therapy and emerged "cured," at peace with themselves and the world. The other remains unchanged, neurotic and increasingly drunken.

Saunders, a fine playwright, is perceptive on marriage and its difficulties, but the either-or situation he sets up, and the artificiality of the drama defeats him.

At the Haopstead Theatre Barry's "Murder Among Friends" is an implausible thriller about a theatrical couple, each trying to kill the other with the aid of a lover, whom, unknowingly, they share.

The dialogue is written in that wisecracking New York idiom that British actors can never master. Although even if the lines were uttered with an authentic rasp, they would still be pretty dumb cracks. I have nothing to say in its favor, except that it is a short play.

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Continued on Page 8

Swiss Action Boosts Dollar Value

BERN, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ)—Switzerland announced today fresh action to curb the inflow of foreign capital after the dollar and other key currencies dropped to historic lows against the Swiss franc.

The move provided the dollar with a much-needed springboard against the major European currencies and the yen in hectic and extremely thin trading.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar was quoted at 1.34 to 1.36 francs, bid and asked, up from a rate of 1.7935 francs overnight. But dealers cautioned that there was no business being done at

these levels due to the extremely strained conditions.

The U.S. fund surged against the deutsche mark to 2.05 to 2.07 marks, up from 2.0220 marks overnight.

The Swiss government said that effective April 1 the negative interest charge of 40 per cent annually will be extended to all Swiss franc deposits held by alien non-residents and exceeding 5 million francs. Up to now that nearly prohibitive penalty applied only to funds deposited after Oct. 31, 1974, when the franc's spiraling upward movement began.

In a companion move, the National Bank reduced the discount rate, its principal lending rate, by one-half per cent to an all-time low of 1 per cent.

The Lombard rate, for loans secured against collateral, was also lowered from 2 1/2 to 2 per cent.

The National Bank said the rates were cut to help discourage foreign investors. "Because of foreign exchange considerations low interest rates are desirable," it said.

The moves were announced after foreign exchange markets closed a week that had brought the sharpest decline ever of the dollar and all other Western currencies against the Swiss franc in sometimes panicky trading.

The dollar also rose to 1.7875 Swiss francs, down from 1.7850 yesterday and a spectacular 5-per-cent shrinkage in the dollar's value within one week.

The federal government said in a statement that defenses had to be shored up against a further appreciation of the Swiss franc, which has increased in value by more than 120 per cent against the dollar in the past seven years.

The government announced named Monday as the date on which the new measures would take effect. The National Bank commented said the discount rate would be lowered to 1 per cent Monday but that the extension of the negative interest charge to all non-resident funds would be "applicable" only April 1, 1978. There was no immediate clarification.

Zurich banking sources said the move was bound to spur a short-term recovery of the dollar but they voiced skepticism about its long-range effect as a remedy against further appreciation of the Swiss franc.

They pointed out, however, that this was the first time that Swiss authorities were trying to force an outflow of funds in addition to curbing the inflow.

The total of non-resident deposits in Switzerland was estimated by one source at about 24 billion Swiss francs, or about \$12.4 billion presently.

The dollar also appreciated against several other major currencies. It climbed against the French franc to 4.8150 francs from 4.7825 francs late yesterday and against the guilder to 2.1900 guilders from 2.1715.

Against the yen, it rose 2 pps to 240.00 yen. Sterling, meanwhile, slid to \$1.9265 from \$1.9335 overnight.

West Germany's trade surplus dropped to 1.90 billion deutsche marks in January from 4.22 billion in December, the federal statistics office said today.

Germany had a current-account payments deficit of 200 million DM in January against a surplus of 2.4 billion DM in December, according to provisional Bundesbank figures, the federal statistics office said.

In January, 1977, Germany posted a current-account deficit of 400 million DM with a trade surplus of 1.98 billion DM.

Reports during the month totaled 21.31 billion DM against 25.43 billion DM in December and 19.70 billion DM in January, 1977.

Imports were 19.41 billion DM in January against 21.21 billion DM in December and 17.81 billion DM a year earlier.

The fall in the trade surplus represented normal seasonal factors and had no special reasons, statistics office sources said. The January surplus is always smaller than December's as companies make special efforts to complete export orders before the Christmas-New Year break, reducing the level of transactions in January, they said.

Although it was not clear to what extent the trade figures were affected by Germany's five-day dock strike at the end of January, the sources said they thought the strike, which ended Jan. 30, probably had little impact as the stoppage was right at the end of the month.

The strike is more likely, it is thought, to affect the February figures, which will be announced next month, they said.

W. Germany Is Top Partner For Trade With Russians

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (NYT)—West Germany, by having the kind of machinery and know-how the Russians want and by going after the Soviet market aggressively, has become the Soviet Union's biggest Western trading partner. The Germans also draw on a reputation for dependability and craftsmanship, for which Russian leaders since

Catherine the Great have had an almost mystical reverence.

Last year, the two countries' bilateral trade totaled about \$6 billion, and although this is little changed from the previous year, it compares to a 28-per-cent drop in Soviet-U.S. trade during the same period.

There are many reasons why the Germans have an East-West trade boom. In some ways, the Germans, with their formality, their predilection for long ceremonial toasts before business lunches, and their unfriendly approach to business, have much in common with their Soviet partners.

And although this year, for the first time since West German-Soviet trade began booming in the early 1970s, it stopped growing, German businessmen believe it was primarily because Moscow made a deliberate effort to reduce the trade deficit with the West by cutting down on hard-currency imports. It now seems unlikely, they believe, that trade will reach the 20-billion-deutschemark level Soviet and West German officials promoted as a goal for 1980.

American businessmen in Moscow often explain the Soviet withdrawal of business from the United States on political grounds. West German businessmen can get government guarantees and subsidies from Bonn on loans for Soviet trade, the American say, while they cannot get them from Washington because of restrictive legislation by the U.S. Congress.

The Germans do not have the political problem, but "there is absolutely no German government subsidy on credits or rates of interest," says Paul Joachim von Stulpnagel, the West German embassy's commercial counselor. "The commercial rates that apply in Germany apply here," he says.

The German government does, however, insure loans on foreign trade against default.

Some German concerns also attribute the Soviet desire to deal with their companies to the low transport cost and ease of trade through East Germany.

The Soviets also respect German quality, dependability and punctual delivery—something that is almost ingrained in Russians who brought tens of thousands of Germans into the country in the 18th and 19th centuries to trade, bank, run hotels and cultivate farms for them.

West German businessmen also fault Americans' inflexibility in contract negotiations, refusing to go back to the drawing board on the terms of an offer and refusing to interpret terms liberally once a deal has been signed.

Still, a natural limit of sorts may have been reached, now that the Soviet Union seems to be having trouble absorbing and putting into operation some of the Western technology it has been in such a rush to buy in recent years.

"Trade has gone about as far as it can for the time being," one West German chemical executive said. "Maybe if there's another visit by Soviet President, Leonid Brezhnev to Bonn it will get another impulse, but for the moment it's stagnating."

AEG Turnover Up 6%
BERLIN, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—AEG-Telefunken recorded world group sales of 14.3 billion marks in 1977, up 6 per cent from 14.5 billion marks in 1976, the company said in an interim report. The company said it does not expect to pay a dividend for 1977. The dividend was passed in 1976.

Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, February 15, 1978.

ROTHMANS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (CDRs)
The undersigned announces that as from 2nd March, 1978, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. op. No. 8 of the CDRs Rothmans International Ltd., each repr. 100 sts. will be payable with Divs. 3.18 (re interim dividend) year ending March 31, 1978, -73 p. per share. Tax credit 2-376 = Divs. 1.66 per CDR.

Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, February 15, 1978.

West German Surplus Cut

WIESBADEN, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—West Germany's trade surplus dropped to 1.90 billion deutsche marks in January from 4.22 billion in December, the federal statistics office said today.

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The strike is more likely, it is thought, to affect the February figures, which will be announced next month, they said.

Capital Spending By Britain Rose 6.3% Last Year
LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—British capital spending in 1977, including investment in manufacturing, service and distributive industries and shipping, rose 6.3 per cent to \$4.078 billion from \$3.836 billion in 1976, when investment was at its lowest levels of the decade, the Department of Industry said yesterday.

The department said investment in the manufacturing sector alone totaled \$1.761 billion, up 6.1 per cent from \$1.659 billion in 1976.

Despite the rise, capital spending last year was below expectations. The department earlier had forecast that manufacturing investment would be up by as much as 20 per cent from a year earlier. But these predictions were scaled down in October to a 6-to-10-per-cent total increase in investment in the manufacturing sector.

The department currently is forecasting a 10-to-13-per-cent rise in manufacturing capital expenditure for this year. Spending figures are seasonally adjusted and based on 1970 prices.

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GUEST, KEEN & NETTLEFOLDS LTD. (CDRs)
The undersigned announces that as from 2nd March, 1978, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. op. No. 8 of the CDRs Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds Ltd., each repr. 100 sts. will be payable with Divs. 3.18 (re interim dividend) year ending March 31, 1978, -73 p. per share. Tax credit 2-418 = Divs. 6.25 per CDR.

Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, February 15, 1978.

ROTHMANS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (CDRs)
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Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, February 15, 1978.

As Dollar Grows Weaker Aliens on Spending Spree in U.S.

By Ernest Conine
LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24.—It would be silly to proclaim that foreigners are buying up America. But the falling dollar, a weak stock market and a growing dependence on Arab oil are combining to create a situation that bears watching.

Arabs, Europeans, Canadians, Japanese and assorted Latin Americans are buying houses, apartments, office buildings, shopping malls and farmland all over America—not especially in California, Texas and Florida.

No one knows for sure how much American real estate is coming under foreign ownership, because many transactions are carried out through third parties. However, European publications, citing American sources, report that one-quarter of all farmland sales in the United States these days involve foreign buyers.

The West German magazine Der Stern estimates that Germans have bought more than 44,000 square miles of foreign real estate recently, most of it in America. That total would about equal the eastern provinces that Germany lost as a result of World War II.

Meanwhile, foreign ownership of American industry is soaring, too. Again, no one knows the exact extent of the invasion, but the Conference Board reports that a record 274 U.S. manufacturing firms passed title to foreign, mostly European, hands in 1977 alone. Many of the acquired companies were relatively small; others were not—they included such substantial enterprises as Miles Laboratories and National Starch & Chemical Corp., which went for \$482 million.

The oil-rich Arabs are putting most of their billions into bank deposits, U.S. Treasury certificates and European real estate. But the tip of what could become a large iceberg is visible in the purchase of Bert Lance's bank stock by a Saudi Arabian financier, and the reported move by a group of Middle East investors to buy controlling interest in a holding company that controls banks in four states and the District of Columbia.

The prevailing view in government and financial circles is that there is nothing to get excited about, and that the inflow of foreign investment capital is advantageous to the United States. It offers, in part, the drain on the U.S. balance of payments brought about by purchases of Middle Eastern oil. By providing a source of capital for the expansion of U.S. industry, it helps create jobs and prosperity.

Besides, foreign investments in the United States are far far lower than American holdings in other lands—a fact that leaves the United States poorly situated to complain.

Part of the reason for the spending spree is that the United States constitutes a huge market, and foreign businessmen naturally want to get in on it. Also, wealthy Frenchmen and Italians are frightened by the specter of Communist participation in their governments, and look on the United States as a relatively safe haven for their money.

In the case of the Europeans and Japanese, investment in the United States has become especially attractive because of the falling value of the dollar relative to other currencies. Because they in effect are using dollars that they acquired at a discount, they are able to buy up valuable assets in America at bargain-basement prices.

Los Angeles Times

Currency Futures Trade Rises Sharply

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—Volume in foreign currency futures trading is running sharply higher than year-earlier levels, raising the prospect that 1978 volume will eclipse the record levels of last year.

Among currency futures traders, opinions vary widely on which currencies will be the most active and whether they will gain or lose against the dollar in the months ahead. But it is just this uncertainty that seems likely to produce another record year for the Chicago Mercantile Exchange's International Monetary Market and bring big money to the commodity firms whose customers trade currency futures there, specialists say.

"Volatility equals volume—that's a fact of life in this business," says Jerry Wetherling, president of Melamed, Wetherling & Fawcett Inc., a firm that specializes in institutional users of such

financial futures markets as currencies.

Volatility, active markets tend to attract professional commodities traders because these markets present more opportunities to make money, specialists say. At the same time, companies become more interested in hedging against the currency risks of doing foreign business because the risks rise in volatile markets, the specialists add.

In recent months, the magnet drawing traders to currency futures has been the weak dollar, which has sunk to record lows against European currencies. "If traders go out of the dollar, they buy everything else," says Sherwin Kline, a partner in GNP Commodities Inc., who specializes in currency futures.

This year, traders have been buying Swiss francs, British pounds, West German marks and yen, to name the four most active currencies being traded on the international monetary market.

So far, more than four times as many Swiss franc futures contracts have changed hands as in the like 1977 period, five times as many pound futures, 30 times as many yen futures and 22 per cent more mark futures. The other currencies traded on the exchange are the Canadian dollar, the Mexican peso, the Dutch guilder and the French franc.

All this makes for crowded activity in the four-foot-wide strip of the Mercantile Exchange's floor that constitutes the money market. Traders have to squeeze between a row of telephone booths and a wall to do business.

But they are prepared to pay increasing sums for the privilege of doing so. Yesterday a seat on the Monetary Market changed hands for \$75,000, up 46 per cent from the \$51,000 paid for a seat a year earlier. Futures in gold and U.S. Treasury bills also are traded on the market and increased interest in these commodities also is reflected in the seat prices.

As trading volume rises, interest among companies in risk-hedging possibilities of currency futures also is rising because volume guarantees that larger orders will not disrupt the market.

Company Profits
Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Johnson and Johnson
Fourth Quarter 1977
Revenue 712.30
Profits 58.90
Per Share 0.91
Year 1977
Revenue 2,910.00
Profits 247.30
Per Share 4.23

Litton
Fourth Quarter 1977
Revenue 945.80
Profits 22.30
Per Share 0.59
Year 1977
Revenue 1,850.00
Profits 43.20
Per Share 1.10

Newell-Packard
Fourth Quarter 1977
Revenue 308.20
Profits 32.50
Per Share 1.14
Year 1977
Revenue 1,150.00
Profits 49.50
Per Share 0.57

PepsiCo
Fourth Quarter 1977
Revenue 1,150.00
Profits 49.50
Per Share 0.57
Year 1977
Revenue 3,550.00
Profits 174.00
Per Share 2.15

Polaroid
Fourth Quarter 1977
Revenue 365.50
Profits 37.70
Per Share 1.15
Year 1977
Revenue 1,060.00
Profits 92.30
Per Share 2.81

Stock Prices Advance On Coal Strike Rumor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (DHT).—Hopes for a settlement in the U.S. coal strike spurred a brisk stock market rally in heavy trading today.

Support also came from an unexpected decline in U.S. money supply, announced late yesterday, and official foreign exchange market intervention to prop up the dollar.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 5.29 points at 186.24. It was up 7 points at its high for the day, and up 5.89, at 3 p.m.

Some 1,010 issues gained with 404 lower. Volume totaled 22.51 million shares compared with 18.72 million yesterday.

Late in the session, the White House announced that President Carter would go on television this evening to say that he will force an end to the strike. Mr. Carter reportedly was considering three options—arbitration, a Taft-Hartley injunction or nationalization of the coal mines.

The standout gainer on the Big Board was Boeing, rising 2 points to 32 1/4. The company said in a statement it knows of no reason to account for the stock's rise and activity.

Bally Manufacturing, another big riser in percentage terms, picked up 1 5/8 to 17 1/2. The company said it filed for a New Jersey casino license.

Among other actives, Chrysler fell 3/8 to 11. The company said it borrowed about \$150 million this year to help cover extra costs caused by weather-related production problems. Yesterday, Chrysler said it lost money in the fourth quarter and expects another current quarter deficit.

General Motors rose 1/2 to 38 3/8 and Ford Motor rose 1/4 to 42 1/4. Ford and GM yesterday reported higher mid-February car sales, which analysts were another encouraging market factor.

Bausch & Lomb, a big loser yesterday following announcement that merger talks with Revlon had been terminated, picked up 5/8 to 45 3/8. Union Oil of California rose 1 3/8 to 49 3/8 and Cities Service advanced 7/8 to 47 1/2. Revlon gained 8/4 to 41 3/8.

Among other gainers, Burroughs rose 1 1/4 to 61 3/4, IBM 1 1/8 to 256 5/8, Disney 1/4 to 34 and Du Pont 1/4 to 101 1/2.

The M-2 money supply, consisting of money on deposit in checking accounts plus currency in circulation, fell \$1.2 billion to a seasonally-adjusted average of \$336.1 billion in the latest reporting period. The broader, M-2 money supply dropped \$1.1 billion to \$813.6 billion.

With the latest weekly declines, both M-1 and M-2 showed slightly slower annual growth rates, and this deceleration prompted the credit markets to conclude that the Fed was unlikely to encourage higher short-term interest rates in the near term.

Although predicting changes in the money supply figures is a highly chancy effort, analysts were particularly wide of the mark for the last two weeks. They had predicted a \$1-billion rise in M-1 for the latest week and last week were expecting a \$3-billion to \$5-billion rise instead of the \$1.4-billion revised increase reported by the Fed.

This two-week weakness in money supply growth, some analysts are beginning to suspect, may reflect not only the weather but also recent weakness in the nation's economy caused by the coal strike, slow car sales and weak housing starts.

As a result, analysts conclude, the Fed is unlikely to help push short-term interest rates any higher just now. Despite the nervousness in the money market this week, the federal funds rate averaged 6.78 per cent, up only slightly from its 6.75-per-cent level last week. In early January, the Fed decided to aim for a weekly average funds rate of 6.75 per cent, and the rate has stayed close to that level for six weeks. Last week, however, there was some conjecture that the Fed was laying the groundwork to move this rate to 7 per cent. But the central bank's actions in the money market and yesterday's figures appeared to put an end to that line of reasoning.

2 French Firms Post Profit Gains
PARIS, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—Cie. Generale d'Electricite posted net earnings for 1977 of 137.9 million francs (\$28.7 million), up from 115.5 million in 1976, the company said today.

COE plans a 21-franc net dividend, up from 18 francs.

In another report, Cie. Financiere de Paris et des Pays-Bas said group net profit for 1977 totaled 514 million francs, up from 438 million francs in 1976.

Asahi Glass Earnings
TOKYO, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Asahi Glass Co. said today net income was 9.76 billion yen (\$41 million) last year, up from 9.2 billion yen the previous year.

Sales were 311.4 billion yen, up from 292.06 billion yen.

Japan Aide Criticizes EEC, Cites a Lack of Enterprise

TOKYO, Feb. 24.—Kiyochi Miyazawa, director of Japan's Economic Planning Agency, today compared the members of the European Community Market, except for West Germany, to a "Kyoto confederation"—a Japanese expression referring to the small shopkeepers of Japan's old capital who make no effort to sell their cake and candy products but rather sit quietly in their shops waiting for customers to come to them.

Mr. Miyazawa also reiterated many of the criticisms of the European Commission made by Nobuhiko Ushiba, minister for external economic affairs, in a speech here on Feb. 8. Mr. Miyazawa, like Mr. Ushiba, noted that the Commission demanded on Feb. 7 that Japan come up with a "package" of trade concessions by late March, based on the agreement hammered out Jan. 13 between the United States and Japan. But Mr. Miyazawa said, "Japan's relations with the United States are different than Japan's relations with the European Commission. The ways of comprehending problems are also different."

Mr. Ushiba, Mr. Miyazawa criticized the nature of the European Commission as a negotiating body. "The EEC gets its authority from the nine member countries of the Common Market but in the background are the demands of all nine countries—among which some are important and some are not important to each of the countries," he said.

Mr. Miyazawa then said that "in general" the Europeans, except for West Germany, "have the disposition of a Kyoto confederation. When a problem occurs, it may be fine to speak out loudly in a businesslike way like the United States does, but that isn't going to solve the problem quickly (for Europe). The problem started some time ago, but it must be solved gradually."

He said Japan has sent "countless" buying missions to Europe in an attempt to reduce its trade surplus with the Common Market countries, which last year reached \$5 billion, but Mr. Miyazawa said the missions had discovered that Europe produced few products that Japan wanted to buy. Mr. Miyazawa, like Mr. Ushiba, indicated that Japan was unlikely to meet the Europeans' demand for a trade "package" before April.

Arbed Seeks Approval For Capital Increase
LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—Arbed SA, the Luxembourg-based steel group, said today it called an extraordinary shareholders meeting for March 17 in which it hopes to win approval for company plans to raise Arbed's capital to 7.7 billion Luxembourg francs from the current 6.6 billion francs through a share issue.

Arbed previously has said it will use newly issued shares as partial payment to acquire the outstanding half-interest in Roehling-Burbach GmbH from the Roehling family and Neunkircher Stahlwerke AG from the West German firms of Otto Wolff AG and Nabenast GmbH.

W. German Failures Up
WIESBADEN, Feb. 24 (UPI).—A total of 9,562 West German commercial concerns with liabilities valued at 5.6 billion deutsche marks went bankrupt in 1977, up 21 per cent from a year earlier, the Federal Statistical Office said today.

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EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION
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For the six months February 27th to August 28th, 1978, the Notes will carry an interest rate of 9 1/4 % per annum.
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Zollikerstrasse 181, 8034 Zurich/Switzerland.

Money Supply Growth Dips For 2d Week

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (NYT).—Surprising the money market for the second consecutive week, The Federal Reserve yesterday reported a substantial decline in the nation's money supply.

The M-2 money supply, consisting of money on deposit in checking accounts plus currency in circulation, fell \$1.2 billion to a seasonally-adjusted average of \$336.1 billion in the latest reporting period. The broader, M-2 money supply dropped \$1.1 billion to \$813.6 billion.

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Although predicting changes in the money supply figures is a highly chancy effort, analysts were particularly wide of the mark for the last two weeks. They had predicted a \$1-billion rise in M-1 for the latest week and last week were expecting a \$3-billion to \$5-billion rise instead of the \$1.4-billion revised increase reported by the Fed.

This two-week weakness in money supply growth, some analysts are beginning to suspect, may reflect not only the weather but also recent weakness in the nation's economy caused by the coal strike, slow car sales and weak housing starts.

As a result, analysts conclude, the Fed is unlikely to help push short-term interest rates any higher just now. Despite the nervousness in the money market this week, the federal funds rate averaged 6.78 per cent, up only slightly from its 6.75-per-cent level last week. In early January, the Fed decided to aim for a weekly average funds rate of 6.75 per cent, and the rate has stayed close to that level for six weeks. Last week, however, there was some conjecture that the Fed was laying the groundwork to move this rate to 7 per cent. But the central bank's actions in the money market and yesterday's figures appeared to put an end to that line of reasoning.

2 French Firms Post Profit Gains
PARIS, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—Cie. Generale d'Electricite posted net earnings for 1977 of 137.9 million francs (\$28.7 million), up from 115.5 million in 1976, the company said today.

COE plans a 21-franc net dividend, up from 18 francs.

In another report, Cie. Financiere de Paris et des Pays-Bas said group net profit for 1977 totaled 514 million francs, up from 438 million francs in 1976.

Asahi Glass Earnings
TOKYO, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Asahi Glass Co. said today net income was 9.76 billion yen (\$41 million) last year, up from 9.2 billion yen the previous year.

Sales were 311.4 billion yen, up from 292.06 billion yen.

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Fears It Will Be Forced to Withdraw

S. Africa Eyes Davis Cup Pullout

PRETORIA, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—South Africa will probably have to withdraw from next year's Davis Cup competition, South African Tennis Union president Brian Franklin said last night.

Speaking in a television interview, Franklin said reports that South Africa had already decided to withdraw were entirely wrong. But he envisaged the possibility of international pressure against South Africa's participation reaching such heights that this country would be virtually forced to pull out.

"It would be foolish to be unrealistic about current events," he said.

"If 10 or 11 or even 12 nations get up at the International Lawn Tennis Federation's July meeting at Stockholm, one of them may say they will not be able to enter the Davis Cup Zone II South Africa enters, then our position becomes impossible, it becomes absurd."

"Probably No Option"

"I think we will have probably no option, at that stage, but to withdraw, but under protest, because it will mean the whole of the Davis Cup is being dominated by politics."

Franklin said the matter will be discussed at a meeting of the SATU next month, but it is possible that no decision will be made before the International Federation's July meeting. Meanwhile, he said, South Africa has no intention of withdrawing from this year's competition, in which it is due to meet the United States in Nashville, Tenn.

Rival Promoters Offer Spinks Defenses Against Ali, Norton

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP).—Promoter Don King has offered new heavyweight champion Leon Spinks \$3 million to defend his title against Ken Norton in May or June, a spokesman for King said yesterday.

The spokesman said King has been negotiating with Norton for the bout.

King said that Spinks had agreed, along with dethroned champion Muhammad Ali, that he would defend his title against Norton by July 7 or be stripped of the title of the World Boxing Council.

Bob Arum, a promotional rival of King, denied on the night of Feb. 16, when Spinks beat Ali, that Spinks had agreed to anything. Spinks is leaving all outstanding fighting to Arum and is own attorney.

Promotional Rights
Arum has promotional rights to Spinks' next three fights and a option for three more after that.

The King spokesman said Arum was scheduled to meet next week with Bob Biron, Norton's manager.

The biggest money fight on the horizon for Spinks, of course, would be a rematch with Ali. Should the WBC strip Spinks, he would have two best-to-eight champions if the World Boxing Association continued to recognize Spinks. The WBC and WBA have managed to split most divisions, with only the heavyweight, middleweight and lightweight classes currently having single champions.

Offer for Ali

HONOLULU, Feb. 24 (AP).—Muhammad Ali will be given a match with Leon Spinks if he wants it, Arum says.

"It's wrong for Ali to fight anyone, but it's going to be impossible to keep him out of the ring," said Arum, president of Top Rank Inc., which promoted the Ali-Spinks title match at Las Vegas last week.

"I feel an obligation to give Ali another shot in the ring against Spinks," said Arum. "If he's going to come back, we'll have a shot at Spinks, and we'll have a shot at Spinks."

Scots Beat Bulgarians

GLASGOW, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Scotland came from behind to edge Bulgaria, 2-1, in a friendly soccer match here.

Fla. Golf Led By Long Shot

LAUDERHILL, Fla., Feb. 24 (AP).—Grier Jones, holding a 34-yard five-iron for an eagle, led a 5-under-par 67 yesterday to take a 2-stroke lead in the opening round of the \$25,000 Grier Jones Invitational Classic, which was played in chilly and windy weather.

In addition to this 3 on the 34-yard, par-4 fifth hole, Grier, 1, fired six birdies but had three bogeys over the 7,127-yard, par-2 Invitational Country Club course. It played longer in the unusual cold Florida weather.

"It was the best playing round I had in a long time," said Jones, 10-year tour veteran who was 14th among the money winners in 1977, with \$80,021. "Until the last two holes, I made all the short putts I had. It was one of those days where I drove well, putted good and got some real good breaks."

Jones held a 2-stroke lead over group of eight—Fuzzy Zoeller, Bob Shearer, Denny Edwards, Andy Bean, Kermit Zarley, Hale W. Hoot, Gibby Gilbert and Steve Sneyd, all of whom carded 68s.

next month in the final of the American Zone North section.

Franklin's statement on South Africa's Davis Cup future followed speculation in the press here that SATU had already decided on withdrawal.

The impact of apartheid on South African tennis has been in the news following the 10-day visit by an ILTF fact-finding delegation.

Merger Discussion
The delegation brought together for merger talks the mainly white SATU, the South African Lawn Tennis Union (SALTU), which mainly represents Asian and colored (mixed race) players, and the South African National Lawn Tennis Union, largely representing black players.

Conditions set out by the two non-white groups included a break by SATU from the ILTF, the governing world body, disbanding of the sports administrative structure in South Africa, with representatives of the groups meeting to discuss the formation of one overall governing body, and a temporary ban on South African players taking part in overseas tournaments.

Franklin said after the meeting that he did not expect SATU to agree to these conditions. The ILTF delegation will produce a report on its visit and will present it to the federation's Management Committee. The report will remain confidential until submitted to the committee in April.

Colored Youth's View
NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Peter Lamb, 18, the Vanderbilt

that should be in May or June," said Arum. He said the rematch might be held in Iran or the Philippines.

If Ali doesn't want an immediate rematch, Arum said he would match Spinks with one of the top 10 contenders in May or June, but not with top contender Ken Norton until next fall.

'Elimination' Bout
NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (NYT).—A week after the dethroning of Ali, boxing has returned to normal with an announcement that Earnie Shavers will fight Larry Holmes.

Don King, the promoter, who once managed both Shavers and Holmes, said at a news conference that the March 25 bout was an "elimination" for a shot at the title "one of these days."

"All of the top guys would like to fight Spinks—Norton, Young, me," said Shavers, who lost a close decision to Ali last Sept. 29 at Madison Square Garden here.

"We'd be champion if we did. If I get a shot at Spinks, I will take him out in six. He comes to you and—PAM!"

For now, the 33-year-old puncher with 53 knockouts among his 54 victories will have to content himself with a payday of about \$300,000 for the 12-round fight against Holmes, at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas, a bout that ABC will televise nationally.

Holmes, a 28-year-old former Shavers and Ali sparring partner who is undefeated in 36 fights, will earn about \$200,000 for his biggest payday and a chance to prove "I'm the baddest heavyweight there is today."

Last year, after an almost nine-month layoff because of a broken hand, Holmes defeated in order Tom Prater, Horacio Robinson, Young Benford and Tiber Arriaga.

He is ranked fourth by the WBC and WBA and third by Ring magazine. Shavers, who has six losses and one draw in a professional career dating to 1969, is rated No. 3 by the WBC, No. 6 by Ring and No. 7 by the WBA.

NHL Results

Thursday's Games
N.Y. Rangers 4, Chicago 3 (Rickey 2, Gagne 1, Murdoch 1, Fazio 1, Mikita 1, Bolduc 1).
Buffalo 4, Philadelphia 0 (Gore 2, Perreault 2, Dwyer 1, Gabor 1, Tremblay 1, Fiddler 1).
Detroit 4, Washington 1 (Folowich 2, Wood, McCarty, Girard).



WINNING WINNER—Grier Jones of Wichita, Kan., appears to suffer as one shot goes astray in the fourth.

Richards' Fox Says Her Example Is Followed by Boys' Tennis Aces

DETROIT, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Seventh-seeded Dianne Fromholtz dropped Renee Richards, 6-3, 6-4, yesterday in the second round of the \$100,000 Women's Professional Tennis tournament here and later renewed her charge that the transsexual is bad for the game.

"It's not that, the girls don't like her," Fromholtz said. "She's quite nice."

"But a few junior boys—top players—are changing their selves. We have to protect our interests. They could dominate the tour."

"If one [transsexual] comes on [the tour], then more could," the 21-year-old Australian said.

Richards said after learning of Fromholtz's statements to the news media that she is "on trial" everywhere she plays but she denied that the majority of the touring women pros are aligned against her.

"I'm very nervous, very uptight," the 43-year-old, 6-foot-1 left-hander said. "You can imagine the additional pressures that are on me."

"I'm more or less on trial in every city we play. Who has ever done that before? Most of the time a person is on trial just once for something. I thought it would be over after the court order [saying she could play], but it's not."

The transsexual has been beaten in the first round of four tour events and ousted in the second round of the two others she has played in. But she said she still feels she is only a year—maybe less—from her goal of being No. 1.

To Add 'Flare' to Hurricane

Houston Gets Celtic's Lennox, 3 Other U.K. Soccer Players

HOUSTON, Feb. 24 (UPI).—The Houston Hurricane of the North American Soccer League have announced the signing of four British players, including Celtic football club star Bobby Lennox.

Also contracted to play in the upcoming season were Scots John Dowie and Ian Anderson and Englishman Stewart Stewart.

Hurricane coach Tim Lickok said he acquired the players during a two-week tour of Britain.

"British players are always hard-working players," Lickok said. "We are still looking for some Continental players to give us the flare for this game."

Lennox, 34, helped Glasgow's Celtic football club win nine Scottish championships in 17 seasons. He will be playing in the NASL for the first time.

"Bobby is the player who will provide leadership to our club," Lickok said.

The Hurricane now lists 19 contracted players, eight of whom are Americans. Lickok said the team would have 17 rostered players and "eight or nine Americans we will keep for training" when the NASL season opens April 8.

The latest players signed were not listed to the Hurricane from British clubs, according to Hurricane general manager Hans Von Mende.

"The trick is finding the good [foreign] players on a budget the expansion teams can afford," Von Mende said. "In the past the preferred way of doing it was getting a player on loan and only picking up his salary while he was here. But the problem there is the team varies from year to year. That is not what we want."

Cruyff Shunning 'Cup' Because of His Wife

MADRID, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Dutch soccer ace Johan Cruyff was quoted today as saying that he decided not to take part in this year's World Cup finals in Mexico.

Embarrassed Over Flop Last Season

Anderson Sees Shame as Spur for Reds

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24 (AP).—This year's Cincinnati Reds will be a team motivated by embarrassment, according to their manager, Sparky Anderson.

"A lot of guys sat in front of their TV sets and watched the World Series last fall when they knew in their hearts they should be playing in it. It was where everybody expected us to be after winning world championships in 1975 and 1976. But we were on the outside looking in."

Anderson said in his pressroom look at his baseball team.

The Reds slipped far back in the early part of last season and finished 10 games back of Los

Angeles in the National League West Division race.

Their coach said the other day.

"There's no doubt in my mind that everybody will be going to spring training with a different attitude, ready to prove 1977 was a fluke year. I know we're going to be doing things different this year, right from the start."

Begin by Winning
Anderson said he believed it was important to begin by winning a lot of games during the pre-season in Florida.

"I'm going to make sure the pitchers who will come North with us do most of the pitching in Florida," Anderson said. "I want the regulars to play in a lot of games. We've got to get together again, get close, get used to each other on the field."

The Reds' manager said that there would be no criticism this year about the Reds' pitching.

"The addition of Dave Bonham and having Tom Seaver around for the full season really gives us stability," Anderson said. "Our problems last year were painful, but they did give some of our young pitchers a chance to get some valuable experience."

"It looks like our starting rotation will include Seaver, Bonham, Fred Norman, and Doug Capilla, but in the early part of the season, with so many off-days, I will probably go with just three or four starters."

On surprise note in Anderson's book at the upcoming season was his declaration that "I don't expect to have to go to the bullpen as often as I have in the past." Anderson has been known, win or lose, as "Captain

Bossy Ties NHL Mark

ATLANTA, Feb. 24 (AP).—New York Islanders forward Mike Bossy tied the NHL scoring record for rookies by notching his 43d and 44th goals in a 3-3 tie with the Atlanta Flames Wednesday night.

Grid Backers Planning New U.S. League

Summer Play Eyed; Teams for 40 Cities

SEREVEPORT, La., Feb. 24 (AP).—A group of football promoters plans to form a professional league in which teams from 40 cities around the United States would compete on Saturday nights in the summer.

Harry Lander of San Antonio, Texas, a former official of the now-defunct World Football League, said the promoters hope to have the new organization ready to play by next summer.

He noted that by playing in the summertime, the American Football Association would not be competing with the solidly established National Football League, and thus would have better chances of fan support and survival. All but a few of the cities are large or medium size and do not now have professional football.

Lander heads a group of Southern participants in the formation of the league, which also would have Eastern, Midwestern and Western divisions. The Southern Division, he said, may include teams from San Antonio, Austin and Houston in Texas; Shreveport, Jackson, Miss.; Oklahoma City, Little Rock, Ark.; Memphis and Birmingham, Ala. "We'll be able to formalize things here by March," Lander said of the Southern promoters' progress after they met here.

He did not disclose details of the meetings, but said that the association's organizers are keeping in mind the money troubles of the World Football League, which collapsed midway through its second season, in 1974.

"We made the mistake last time of trying to think too big too quickly," Lander said. "Hopefully, we'll have better financial control over our franchises this time."

Lander said the new league will not try to compete with the NFL. "We'll be looking for the finest young college athletes who are not in the NFL," he said.

He said the association hopes to have a 14-game regular season that would begin June 3 and end Sept. 9. Playoffs among the four divisions would lead to a championship game.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	41	18	.718	—
Boston	38	21	.679	1 1/2
New York	37	22	.653	2 1/2
Brooklyn	36	23	.625	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	35	24	.597	4 1/2

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	35	22	.632	—
Washington	32	25	.583	1 1/2
Chicago	30	27	.556	3 1/2
Cleveland	29	28	.528	4 1/2
Atlanta	27	30	.481	6 1/2
New Orleans	27	30	.481	6 1/2
Houston	25	32	.455	8 1/2

WESTERN DIVISION

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	37	22	.677	—
Chicago	31	28	.550	6 1/2
San Diego	30	29	.528	7 1/2
Portland	27	32	.469	10 1/2
Utah	26	33	.452	11 1/2
Golden State	25	34	.438	12 1/2

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Portland	37	22	.677	—
Phoenix	31	28	.550	6 1/2
Seattle	31	28	.550	6 1/2
Los Angeles	31	28	.550	6 1/2
Golden State	25	34	.438	12 1/2

Thursday's Results

San Antonio 113, Atlanta 105 (Gervin 23, Silas 15, Kenon 15, Drew 34, McMillen 17).

College Basketball

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston 80, Maine 74				
Brandeis 65, Wesleyan 51				
Trinity 70, Coast Guard 66				
UNH 69, Maine 60				
WPI 69, MIT 67				

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Louisville 104, Ball St. 96				
Southern 85, Prairie View 81				

Midwest

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Indiana 80, Wisconsin 54				
Michigan 87, Illinois 78				
Ohio St. 84, Minn. 87 1/2				
Purdue 82, Iowa 56				
Oregon St. 8, Calif. 41				
St. Louis 82, Memphis 80				
St. J. 72, Bradley 82				

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Brig. 73, Texas A&M 64				
Utah St. 79, Pacific 58 1/2				
Oregon 47, S. Calif. 41				
San Fran. St. 81, Marquette 61				
Stanford 81, Washington 74				
UCLA 80, Oregon St. 55				
Utah St. 79, New Mexico 52				

WHA Result

Thursday's Game
Birmingham 3, Quebec 3 (Henderson 2, Napier, Cassolato, Lussman, Gorman; Cloutier 3, Miller).

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TRAINING MISHAP—Jeff Davis of the U.S. team begins a falling descent in ski-jumping practice at Lahti on Friday. He was hurt but later rejoined his team.

Russian Favorites Upset
Finland Leads in Medal Total At Nordic Ski Championships

LAHTI, Finland, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Host nation Finland, whose performance here has exceeded all expectations, will be bidding for an overall medal victory at the World Nordic Ski Championships that end here on Sunday.

With only three events still undecided, the Finns have won two gold, three silver and three bronze medals, only one bronze less than the Soviet Union.

It was forecast that the Russians would make a clean sweep in the skiing events.

But their cross-country prowess, after initial double victories in the women's 10 kilometers and the men's 30 kilometers last weekend, suffered a bad knock in the women's five kilometers on Monday.

Helena Takalo, a small, blonde Finnish housewife, was in superb form beating the top Russian women, with teammate Hilka Riihimäki taking the silver.

This upset was followed the next day by 23-year-old Josef Lusscek of Poland's victory in the 15-kilometer race, several seconds ahead of Soviet favorite Yevgeni Bezyayev.

Lusscek is the favorite for the final 50-kilometer race on Sunday, but he can expect an all-out Soviet drive for revenge.

Tomorrow's events are the women's 30 kilometers, making its last appearance as an official world championship competition, and the 90-meter ski jump.

The Finnish women's team, encouraged by its chain of victories and spurred on by cheering supporters, could easily gain another gold while the East Germans are undisputed favorites for the 90-meter ski jump.

Martina Ruse and Henry Glass gave East Germany first and second places on the 70-meter hill last Saturday, and East Germans captured four of the top five places in the combined ski-jumping and cross-country event, including the gold.

With Austrian 90-meter Olympic champion Karl Schnabl out of the competition, after breaking an ankle in practice yesterday, East Germany appears invincible.

Alois Lipburger could win Austria its first medal after making a practice jump of 113 meters yesterday. This was the second longest, behind East Germany's Falko Weissflog.

Thoeni Tax \$440,000
On 'Amateur' Skiing

BOLZANO, Italy, Feb. 24 (AP).—Four-time World Cup winner Gustav Thoeni has suffered another upset, this time by the tax man, after bitter defeats in international ski races this season.

"The Bolzano tax office has directed the Italian ski star to pay about 400 million lire (\$440,000) of unpaid taxes out of the incomes he received as an "amateur" in the period 1971-1974. The skier said he has appealed the claim.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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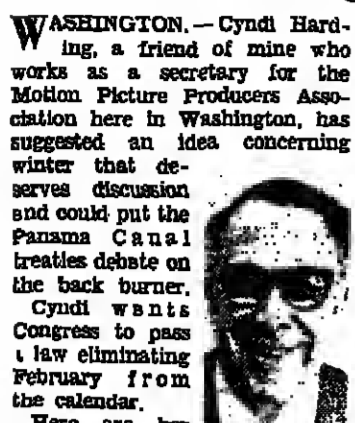
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Art Buchwald Abolishing February



Buchwald

WASHINGTON.—Cyndi Harding, a friend of mine who works as a secretary for the Motion Picture Producers Association here in Washington, has suggested an idea concerning winter that deserves discussion and could put the Panama Canal treaty debate on the back burner.

Cyndi wants Congress to pass a law eliminating February from the calendar.

Here are her reasons: "February is boring! It is worse than the flu and you can't get rid of it until March. In February Americans look worse than ever, feel worse than ever and eat more than ever to fight their depression. There is nothing to do in February. . . . No place to go. . . . Prices are too high. . . . Skin is too pale. . . . And people walk with their heads down during the entire month, muttering to themselves about breaking up with their loved ones. February is the enemy of romance."

"But what about Abraham Lincoln's and George Washington's Birthdays?" I asked.

"We could move them to June," she replied. "The President has already changed their dates as official holidays anyway. There is no reason he can't put them in a much nicer month. If you had Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays in June, people would be in a much better mood to take advantage of them."

"What would you put in February's place?" I asked.

"Spring," she replied. "Wouldn't it be great to have spring right

after Christmas? Can you picture how wonderful people would feel after the glow of Christmas and New Year's if they could start immediately to paint Easter eggs and begin stocking up on chocolate rabbits? People could start to play tennis and golf outdoors, and the baseball season could begin a month earlier."

"Do you think Congress is ready to eliminate an entire month from the calendar, particularly one in which it takes such a long recess?"

"It would if the congressmen realized what it would do for the country. If you eliminated February you could save billions of dollars spent on heating oil, electricity, gas and coal bills. The economy would boom. No sooner would Christmas shopping be over than it would be time for spring dresses and bonnets and patent-leather shoes. Men would go out and buy lightweight suits and sports shirts. Children would start pressuring their parents for bicycles and new sneakers, and automobile sales would triple. Nobody likes to go out in the slush and icy winds of February to buy anything but survival items such as flashlights and electric blankets."

"Congress could take its recess in May, which is a much more pleasant month to go home and talk to constituents, who would be more amenable to double talk than they would be in the dead of winter."

"Your plan does make sense," "Even the anti-ERA people couldn't be against it," Cyndi said. "I don't know of any lobby that would fight it."

"What about the ski resort people?"

"We could add an extra week in January to placate them."

"What about people who own houses and will have to start working in their gardens and on their lawns a month earlier?"

"President Carter could give them all a pardon."

"The only objection that I can see," I told her, "is that Congress might feel it's too expensive to eliminate an entire month from the calendar. It would mean redoing the fiscal year, and also moving up April when everyone has to cough up taxes."

"All right, then. If they can't do away with it altogether, why can't they put February after July and nobody would gripe about 28 crummy days, if they knew they had August to look forward to?"



Etienne Tholomat, a French master of spun sugar, puts finishing touches to life-size lady in chocolate that lies on a bed consisting of 680 sugar roses.

Paris Museum Entices With Sweet-Talk

PARIS (UPI).—One of the side effects of the Pompidou Center has been to stir up other Paris museums—they are open later, their guards are more polite, exhibits are even beginning to be properly labeled. Also, the tone of shows has changed. From Art in all its solemnity, there is now an effort to be more winning. Whimsical even, as in the current show at the Arts Decoratifs Museum devoted to the decidedly non-Lenten theme of decorative sugar, or, as the show is called, *Sucre d'Art*.

There are homely jars of penny candies—a fashionable touch of nostalgia—and there is pure kitsch in the form of spun sugar edifices. There is a touch of ethnography in the religious offerings from Haiti and in the terrific and lurid piles of Mexican funerary art in sugar. "From sucking a skull-shaped lollipop the Mexican child becomes familiar with the concept of death." There are also examples of Bak Art, and a catalogue with quotations from Claude Lévi-Strauss, Henry Miller, and from a treatise on the *place morte* published in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* in 1974.

From a no-doubt (it was first dispensed in Europe by pharmacists), sugar has become a threat to good health, which, according to a pamphlet supplied at the show by the Center of Information on Sugar, is a crying shame: "Sugar, is it not the companion of happy moments, of relaxation, of festal return to the source in its way?"

Having thus established the show's importance, its organizers give a bit of history. In the beginning there was honey, which is not the same thing, of course. Sugar probably came from India. As any schoolchild knows, it was the most lasting benefit of the Crusades, having first been introduced to the Mediterranean basin by Alexander the Great. In 1565, the first French book on jam-making was published.

MARY BLUME

Its author, Nostradamus, is, however, more famous for his dubious predictions than for his preserves.

A second historic date was 1811, when, cruelly cut off from cane-sugar supplies by the English blockade, France began large-scale production of beet sugar. Benjamin Desmarest invented the industrial process and presented a loaf of beet sugar to Napoleon, who was so thrilled that he removed his own *Légion d'Honneur* and pinned it to the inventor's breast.

The Italians were the first great artists in spun sugar. Bernini, it is said, supplied models for the artistic centerpieces spun for Queen Christina of Sweden during her Roman exile. The French imitated the Italians and in the 19th century, with the rise of the bourgeoisie (no museum catalogue would be worth its salt—or sugar—without a reference to the rise of the bourgeoisie), the *place morte* became a perfect example of conspicuous consumption.

In addition to professional chefs with permanently caramelized fingertips, sugar has attracted many amateur sculptors. The show includes a couple of crystallized Concordias, a very good sugar Singer sewing machine and a scale model of Amiens Cathedral made of 20,000 sugar cubes, with artificial coloring on the roof.

Also on display are places of sugar from Colombia and Nigeria, more antique waffle irons than most of us have seen under one roof, works by Arman, Lindner and Liechtenstein, an urban landscape by French architects made of cookies and aperitif crackers that perhaps says more about French architecture than it intended, a platter of peels unaccountably recreated in sugar and the Mexican funerary offerings which were, the catalogue suggests, inspired by monks and nuns full of missionary zeal and *gourmandise*.

The show is clearly intended to be mouth-watering, for at the exit is a booth selling spun-sugar roses, candies, and house-made jams with the loveliest pretensions imaginable. The label on one pot says the contents will reassure, while another jam, made of unidentified wild fruits, is labeled a sovereign remedy against *Incidentus Morosus*, a disease which has hit France worse than the flu this year. Even shrewd old Nostradamus never thought of that one.

PEOPLE: John Williams Wins Grammys for 'Star Wars'

The big winner in the record industry's 20th Grammy Awards in Hollywood Thursday was composer John Williams, who took home three for his score for "Star Wars." He won best original score for a movie, best instrumental composition and best pop recording for the "Star Wars" theme. Barbra Streisand won two. She was a surprise winner as best female pop singer. And "Evergreen," which she wrote with Paul Williams, tied with "You Light Up My Life," written by Joe Brooks, for best song of the year. "I'm an actress, so getting an award as a composer is a great thrill," Miss Streisand said. Debby Boone, daughter of actor-singer Pat Boone, whose recording of "You Light Up My Life" was one of the biggest sellers in pop music history, won a Grammy as best new artist. Other winners: James Taylor, best male pop artist; The Eagles' "Hotel California," best record of the year; The Bee Gees, best pop group; Fleetwood Mac's "Rumors," best album of the year; Crystal Gayle and Kenny Rogers, best country artists; Thelma Houston and Lou Rawls, best rhythm-and-blues artists.

Debby Boone
... best new artist.

In a fit of prudishness the Helsinki Youth Board last month voted to cancel its 18 subscriptions to the Donald Duck weekly comic magazine because Donald walked around naked and appeared to be living in sin. The board thought students visiting Youth Clubs ought to be reading other material. Newspapers were swamped with letters of protest, many from parents who said children weren't the only Donald fans. University students this month raised far more than the \$500 needed to restore the subscription and gave the rest to charity. The comic has a weekly circulation of 300,000 in Finland.

Santa Monica, Calif., Superior Court Judge Paul Breakenridge Jr. refused Friday to sentence director Roman Polanski in absentia in the sex case involving a 13-year-old girl. He said it would be an idle act to impose sentence while Polanski remains a fugitive. Defense attorney Douglas Dalton says there is a good likelihood that Polanski, who is in Paris, will return to California to face sentencing.

Elisabeth Bay, 33, who is studying acting in New York and preparing a nightclub act, says that former Rep. Wayne Stenehjem, who is in Ohio, is "highly qualified" and she

wishes him success in his bid for a seat in the Ohio Legislature. Hays, 67, will enter the June Democratic primary for the seat being vacated by A. G. Lausche, who is retiring. Hays resigned from Congress in 1976, stopping House Ethics Committee investigation into his conduct after Mr. Ray had told a Washington Post reporter she got a \$14,000-a-year congressional staff job to serve Hays's mistress.

He denied hiring her with public funds for sexual purposes, but acknowledged the affair. He is "hundreds" of people in Columbus, Ohio had asked him to run as a candidate. "I'm sick and tired of the Elizabeth Ray scandal. Sin when has it been a scandal for single man to have an affair with a single girl?"

The Chinese may be getting into the fast food and service game. According to the N. China News Agency, four talk in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province, demonstrated how measure cut and finish two su in just over 30 minutes while crowd of 5,000 watched 5 cooks killed and cleaned 5 chickens, cubed the breast meat and dressed it with a pear and chili sauce and served "cubed palace jewels," a delicacy, in two minutes, 10 seconds. Other tradesmen may fancy pastries and repaired cycles to demonstrations of service and craftsmanship, 1 agency said.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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